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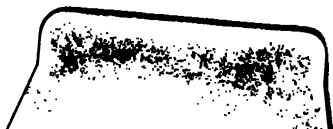
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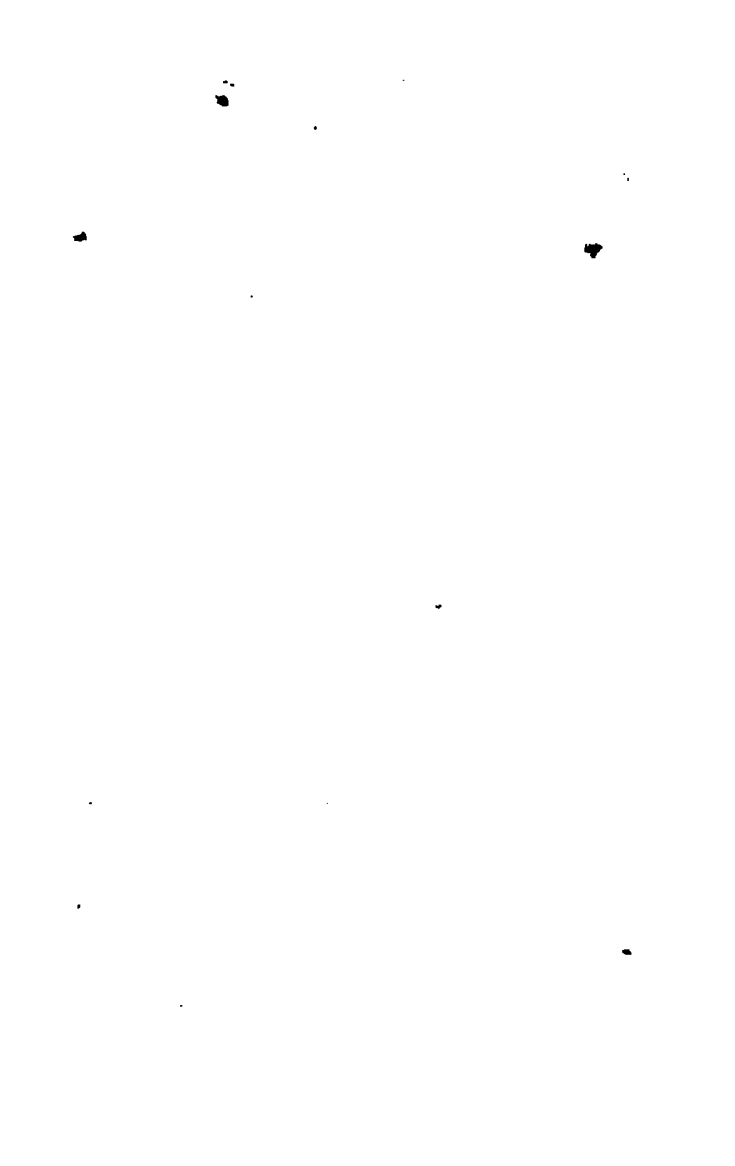
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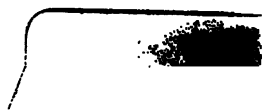
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21

GUY'S  
NEW EXERCISES  
IN  
ENGLISH SYNTAX,  
INTENDED TO SUCCEED THOSE USUALLY FOUND IN  
ENGLISH GRAMMARS,  
AND FURNISH THE SENIOR SCHOLARS IN  
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOLS,  
WITH ADDITIONAL  
RULES AND EXAMPLES  
TO COMPLETE THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF SYNTAX.

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*Author of The English School Grammar; The New Latin Primer;  
New Exercises in Orthography;  
Outlines to Walker's Themes, &c.*

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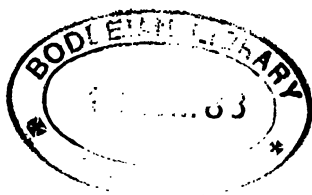
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## PREFACE.

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**O**F the following Exercises, little needs be premised. If their arrangement be found to sort well with the gradual unfolding of the youthful intellect ; and the facility of teaching, to any purpose, be thereby proportionally advanced, the author's object in drawing them up will be attained. Further recommendation can hardly be desired or expected on a subject which has been so frequently, and in many instances, so learnedly analyzed.

Perhaps in no study do pupils find greater difficulty than in comprehending the niceties of English Grammar. And indeed a language, derived from so many sources, and so abounding in foreign idioms—culled as they are from the



riches of every ancient and modern tongue—must naturally present perplexities to the learner, equal to its copiousness, its elegance, and its strength.

Bishop Huntingford, in his preface to his Greek exercises, remarks, that “in Repetition and Explanation consists the whole Art of Teaching”—to the truth of which observation, all who have had experience in the business of tuition will readily assent. The paucity of Exercises, however, to illustrate and enforce the Rules and copious Notes to be found in many English Grammars, would seem, in some measure, to contravene a proposition, of which the justness is so manifest.

Rules and Explanations will be little regarded by children, if their attention to them be not awakened by progressive exercises immediately at hand. It is well known to teachers, that even the younger pupils derive much gratification from writing an exercise which they can

comprehend, and will, if they find the rule sufficiently explicit, and not encumbered with more information than is needful for their immediate purpose, consult it with much interest.

When provision is to be made for the due culture of the *young idea*, these, though to some perhaps, little points, are not to be neglected: we must balance the will against the power, and endeavour to bring both to an equipoise, by adapting the means to the end.

The sentences selected for the following Exercises are mostly such as have not before appeared in similar publications. To the young learner, however—to whom indeed, any selection is a novelty—a lucid arrangement, and a suitable adaption of its component parts, are the principal excellencies to be desired. The English Classics, however, have been already so frequently culled for pertinent examples to illustrate, and form exercises upon, the Rules of Syntax, that

to have passed those by, which have been sanctioned by the judgment of most writers of Grammars, would have been voluntarily to forego a privilege, of which all have availed themselves ; and to exclude from the present work, some of the best examples that could be chosen.

In Endowed Grammar Schools, and among those classes in our Academies, that are supposed to be learning English through the medium of the Latin Grammar, this Volume, which contains every variety of Syntactical Rule, accompanied by a suitable exercise to illustrate and render it familiar, will prove a useful auxiliary in introducing the mere classical student, to the elegancies of his native tongue ; and thereby supply a desideratum, that experience has demonstrated cannot be effected by a knowledge of the dead languages only.

*July, 1829.*

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## ENGLISH SYNTAX.

**S**YNTAX treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words forming a complete sense.

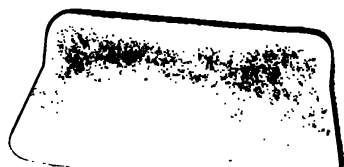
Sentences are of two kinds, simple and compound.

A simple sentence has but one nominative case, and one finite verb ; as, Time flies.

A compound sentence is the union of two or more simple sentences ; as, Man is mortal and life uncertain.

Whole sentences, whether simple or compound, may become members of other sentences ; as, Virtue leads to honour, and ensures true happiness ; but vice degrades the understanding, and is succeeded by infamy.

This sentence consists of two compounded members, each of which is sub-





2. You was with us. We be ready. We was mistaken. The plough are usually drawn by oxen. Cowards dies many times before their deaths. Though the expenses is great, the profits is considerable. Little need be said. She dare not oppose it. You was there. The clothes does not fit him. They was in earnest. He need not trouble himself. It need not alarm you. Land are every where equally divided in that country. Where the shaft have passed, no trace are found. These was referred to a committee of the whole House. His thoughts runs in a smooth and clear current, and his diction are their appropriate channel. Dreams is nothing else but the deceptions of fancy.

3. The preliminaries was approved and accepted by the Diet of the empire. Vanity are often no less mischievous, than negligence or dishonesty. Women naturally expects defence from a lover or a husband. Many persons was concerned in the business. Their riches makes them luxurious and improvident. Several reports has been circulated. Here desolation expand his raven wings. We are but of yesterday, and knows nothing. There's two or three of us. He dare not do it. He lived in a familiar manner with his domestics, and were fond of decent raillery and the conversation of the learned.

4. On one side was pastures. To the king and queen were added the prince. What are become of your friends. Dare he venture? Gold whence came thou? There are nothing so strong but it is in danger from what is weak. In those places there is three harvests in a year. There are nothing wanting to secure success, if our own courage do not fail us. Kindness are preserved by an interchange of benefits and pleasure. Cheerfulness are not liable to those exceptions. Nature have put it in our power to resist the motions of anger. I loves and honours you. Our senses gives us many a false information of things, and tempts us to judge amiss.

5. He may pursue what diversions he please. I recollect you was his rescuer. All things was created by HIM. Why should thou repine at the wise dispensations of Providence. What says his friends to this? He have lost his character. You was kindly received. Was they at your house? It were the wines of Italy that brought the Gauls again thither. It have often happened that a despised enemy have given a bloody battle. Wheat are the great grain of the country, and the most common food of its inhabitants. We a'n't going. A'n't they coming? It a'n't I.



## RULE II.

The adjuncts of the nominative do not control its agreement with the verb; as —Three months' interest *was* due. The progress of his studies *was* interrupted.

The adjuncts of a nominative are,

*Adjectives*; as, *clear* fountains.

*Genitives*, or such phrases as may be so rendered; as, *God's* mercy; or the mercy

## EXERCISES.

1. *Adjectives.* Persuasive means was employed. Good sense are not in the number of the sciences ; yet it is fairly worth the seven. The silver stream through meadows stray. Simple and unmingled good are not in our power ; but we may generally escape a greater evil by suffering a less. Too much wealth are frequently the occasion of poverty. Frequent commission of crimes, harden the heart. Besides these I have mentioned, there was many other countries fruitful in corn. A natural and unrestrained behaviour are very agreeable. Many persons was concerned in the business.

2. Different men sees objects in different points of view. In these rocks there is numerous marine productions. There is there three fairs in a year. The smoothest polish of the most solid bodies, discover cavities and prominencies when exposed to the microscope. The whizzing shafts around them flies. A yielding, timid weakness, are always abused and insulted by the unjust and the unfeeling. The shortest and best prayer to Him who knows our wants, are this ; "Thy will be done." A thousand blows that shakes the lofty monarch on his throne, we lesser folks feels not.

3. The personal disputes of rivals in wit, is sometimes transmitted to posterity. There was twenty quires of paper. Twenty-four pence is two shillings. This unpretending and useful work seem to come from a mind at once enlightened by experience, and humane in temper. There are another class of objects. So long and swelling a description make us forget Cæsar; and certainly Cæsar is the object which ought chiefly to occupy us. A dreadful darkness cover the face of the seas, and heaped and threatening waves is heard to hiss, already impelled by winds, though uncertain as yet, which blast to obey.

4. *Genitives.* Six days' labour require the seventh day's rest. Our author's work are a wild Paradise. God's mercy prolong man's life. The minister's motion were attacked with all the artillery of elocution. Men's evil manners lives in brass; their virtues we write in water. The temperate man's pleasures is durable, because they are regular. Three years' interest were demanded. Two years' interest were paid. The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, do glance from earth to heaven. Catiline's followers was the most profligate that could be found in any city. No vestry is legal, unless three days' notice thereof are given and published in church on a Sunday.

5. A man's manners frequently influences his fortune. The rake's progress are well designed by Hogarth. Now the pine-tree's waving top, gently greet the morning gale. Of rest were Noah's dove bereft. A mother's tenderness, and a father's care, is nature's gifts for man's advantage. Cleopatra's Needle are an immense block of about two hundred tons weight, covered with hieroglyphics. Pompey's Pillar are erected on the sea shore near Alexandria; it is about one hundred feet in height, and afford a beautiful specimen of the Corinthian order. The earth's diameter are about 7,911 miles.

6. *Genitive phrases.* The blessings of a country life (according to Virgil) is not complete without an improvement of knowledge by contemplation and reading. The merit of such performances, begin and end with the same author. The events of the war was still unfavourable to the emperor. The progress of his forces were interrupted. Prone-ness to errors are the characteristic of man. The gifts of nature is always blessings in disguise. The charms of that liquor, which were entirely unknown to them, induced them to quit their own country. The office of government are to render the people happy.

7. The darlings of the world is generally such as excites neither jealousy nor fear. One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras direct, that a friend should not be hated for little faults. The sceptical notions of the disciples of succeeding academies, was of a very opposite nature to those which were inculcated by Socrates and Plato. The pilot trembling said to Cæsar: you see what the menaces of the sea forbodes. The dreadful lustre of the lightnings were extinguished in this obscurity, and cast but a faint gleam. The opposition of the winds were his protection. The groaning of the forests announce to me nothing happy. The business of a poet are to examine not the individual but the species.

8. Or, *not convertible into the Genitive.* Some degree of riches are required, that we may be exempt from the gripe of necessity. Neither of them were present. The greater part of students are not born to construct systems. Both of them comes to-day. The whole line of road were improved. The pedigree of each were defective. All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, is instances of the restless force of perseverance. Ill suits the flowers of speech with woes like mine. How few of you is there that will take advice.

9. The scaling ladder of sugared words, are set against them. In his other works are found an equable tenor of easy language. A few pang of conscience now and then, interrupts his pleasure, and whispers to him that he once had better thoughts. Each of the professions are crowded. An annuity of three thousand pounds were voted. His convivial power of pleasing are universally acknowledged. Such were the substance of the famous excise scheme. In our earliest youth, the contagion of manners are observable. The first part of logic treat of simple terms.

10. *Words in apposition.* The poet Homer have immortalized Helen the Spartan queen. The pearl, a hard, clear, white substance, are found in the inside of a certain oyster. I, a solitary student, pretends not to much knowledge of the world. Before you are the Po, a river broader and more rapid than the Rhone. O then I see queen Mab have been with you. Speech, the language of articulate sounds, are the most wonderful, and the most delightful of the arts taught by nature and reason. The banano, whose broad foliage defend the inhabitants of the south from the solar rays, and the spiry fir, which admits them in the north, demonstrates the care of Providence.

11. His Grace the Duke of W. have lately arrived. Hope, the balm of human life, soothe us under every misfortune. Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden, were one of the greatest madmen that the world ever saw. He, a designing knave, deserve not my confidence. Richard II. the son of the Black Prince, were very unfortunate. Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, were distinguished by his valour in the Crusades. When Virgil was five years old, Horace, his intimate friend and contemporary poet, were born.

12. *Relative clauses.* The kindnesses which are first experienced, is seldom forgotten. Nations which have never been at war, is on an equal footing. God, who preserves me, to whom I owe my being, whose I am, and whom I serve, are eternal. These are the men, who, you might suppose, was the authors of the work. Great numbers, who quarrel with their condition, has wanted not the power, but the will, to obtain a better state. He whose possessions are large, and whose chests are full, imagine himself always fortified against invasions on his authority. The nightingale, that sings all day and all night to solace his brooding mate, are but a type of children's unwearying power of voice.

13. *Negatives.* His improvement, notwithstanding the few opportunities he had for gaining knowledge, were considerable. Her refinement and taste, not her beauty alone, charms me. His learning, to say nothing of his other recommendations, challenge our esteem. The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the object of the shepherd's care. His eloquence, not his virtue, render him popular. Zeal, not charity, are then the guide. Health and strength, not refinement and pleasure, was then in most esteem. The refinement and intelligence, not the mere beauty of the countenance, interests me.

14. *Parentheses.* The island of Mona (now Anglesea) were the chief seat of the Druids. The Normans (under which general term, is comprehended the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes) was accustomed to slaughter and rapine. The wise man (who differs as much from the cunning as the choleric man) alone join the *suaviter in modo*, with the *fortiter in re*. Thunder (which the Heathens called the voice of God), were wont so to affright the atheistical Caligula, that it made him run to hide his guilty head. The logical (or pure) verb, therefore, are nothing but the copula.



15. *Imperfect Phrases.* But he, as well as Lord Clive, have been harshly judged by men, who have listened to his enemies. The premises, originally occupied as one dwelling, is now divided into two habitations. Godliness, with contentment, are great gain. On Tuesday last, were married Mr. B. to Miss C. The fire communicated itself to the bed, which, with the furniture in the room, were entirely consumed. Prosperity, with humility, render its possessor truly amiable. A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, make beauty attractive. The musical instruments used by shepherds, was at first made of oat and wheat straw.

16. The Lords and Commons are essential branches of the British constitution: the king, with them, form an excellent frame of government. The ship, with all her furniture, were destroyed. Not only his estate, his reputation too, have suffered by his misconduct. The general, also, in conjunction with the officers, have applied for redress. The prince, as well as the people, were blameworthy. Gentleness of manners, with firmness of mind, are a short but full description of human perfection, on this side religion and moral duties. The ship, with her whole crew, are gone down.

17. The president, with his select friends, have taken the chair. Dellgrove House, with the park and lands adjoining, are to be sold. Gay, as well as Butler, were a satirical poet. The gentleman, attended by his servant, are gone out in the gig. The road to virtue, to honours, to happiness, are open to every man. There are in his negligence, a rude, inartificial majesty, which swell the mind by its plenitude and diffusion. That the world is overrun with vice, cannot be denied; but vice, however predominant, have not yet gained an unlimited dominion.

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### R U L E III.

When a noun of multitude has a plural, as well as a singular form, the verb should agree with it in number; as, The nation *is* prosperous: The nations *are* at peace.\*

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\* This rule is sometimes transgressed: thus, Addison writes, "The whole club *pay* (pays) a particular deference to the discourse of this gentleman." "The multitude *meet* together." In the

If the nominative has but one form, custom decides whether a plural or a singular verb should be used; as, The people *rejoice*. The news *is* good.

The following are plural nominatives: *People, mankind, nobility, gentry, peasantry, generality, commonalty, auditory, politics, wicked, all, many, some, few, rest*; also *none*,\* which serves as a

latter sentence, it is the adverb that would seem, in some measure, to influence the verb; but as *meet*, or properly *meets* sufficiently conveys the idea intended, *together* is superfluous. "The multitude meets simultaneously in the different districts." We also observe sentences like the following:—"The congregation were attached to their minister." "The assembly were not unanimous." Correct thus: "The congregation was attached to its minister." "The assembly was not unanimous": i. e. The whole body taken collectively: so also, "The committee was not unanimous, and it (the bulk, the main body) separated, without coming to any determination."

\* Wherever *none* is put for *no one*, the latter negative should supply its place; as, "A man, than whom, none is happier." (*no one*; or none are &c.) "Has he any money? He has none." This example is correct, for money, though re-

plural to *no one*; *sort*, when it signifies classes; and *part*, used in a collective sense.

The following, also, are generally accompanied by a plural verb, though sometimes by a singular one; *Aristocracy*, *public*, *craft*, *suite*, *whole*.

These require the verb to be in the singular number: *Remnant* and *church*, used as collective nouns; *little*, *abundance*, *money*, *series*, *news*, *world*, *much*, and also *youth*, when it refers to the spring-time of life.

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quiring a verb singular, has a plural signification. The following are correct, "Has he any friends? He has none." Has he any friend? He has *no one*—or he has *not one*, or in one word, *no*. Not he has *none*—None was preferred to him, (*no one*) meaning of course, no other individual. The following are correct: Were any preferred to him? *None*. Was any preferred to him? *No one*. Again—"None is so deaf as he that will not hear," (*no one*) or none *are* so deaf as *they* that will not hear. We may say, "None are absent," or "*No one is absent*." *None* therefore requires a plural and *no one* a singular verb.

## EXERCISES.

1. The multitude hasten on. The multitudes rushes forward. The club meet to night. The clubs is going to walk in the procession. The nation are safe. The nations is at peace. The assembly were select. The assemblies was frequent. That kind of goods have a preference. The kinds I have for sale is of the best quality. The enemy advance, and we may perceive him manœuvring on the right. The enemies of our peace is these. The flock forsake the glade. The flocks is all folded. The house are in a committee. Both houses is with the minister.

2. Government have taken up shipping on the Thames. Those governments is at variance. The lowing herd wind slowly o're the lea. The herds moves slowly on. An army were employed by this country against the enemy. The British armies in the Peninsula and at Waterloo was victorious. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The regiments was all drawn up. The council were united in opinion, and succeeded in bringing the war to a happy termination. The grand councils of the nation was in unison. A number of persons were there. The numbers was immense. The number of wounded are considerable.

3. The society are enlarged. These societies is prejudicial. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel : The combined fleets was engaged against the enemy. The meeting have been satisfactory. The meetings was numerous. The committee were divided. Committees was formed. The shoal of herrings were of an immense extent. The shoals was numerous. A detachment were immediately sent out. Detachments was frequently employed to scour the country. There were a great number of spectators. The numbers was without end. I hovered about the enemy and marked the road they took.

4. The enemies presses on every side. This sort of favours do injury. These sorts is preferable. The family are now extinct. The families has left. The Royal Society are numerous and flourishing. A great number of women were present. There are another class not less impertinent. The classes is arranged. This kingdom enjoy a form of government not inimical to freedom. These kingdoms is united. The congregation were attached to its minister. The congregations is now assembled. That youth are well bred. These youths seems to employ themselves profitably.

5. The levee were crowded to-day. Levees has not been very frequent of late. The

crowd were so great that the judges with difficulty made their way through it. The crowd was dispersed. The corporation consist of a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The corporations of London and York is each headed by a Lord Mayor. The parliament are composed of king, lords, and commons. The parliaments of that reign was rarely summoned.

Lo a new heap of whims are bred,  
And wanton in my lady's head.\*

\* Lo a new heap of whims is bred,  
And wantons in my lady's head (or, which  
wanton).

If when written correctly as above, it be not so pleasing to the ear, it was the poet's business to have altered the lines, so as to offend neither the ear, nor to violate the propriety of the English language : or even thus :

When lo! new heaps of whims are bred,  
And wanton in my lady's head.

If the language of poets is to be the guide of propriety, however slovenly, or in the heat of composition negligently, used, we may select another couplet from the same poem (the "Country Box," by Lloyd), that would sanction a still more glaring violation of correct writing :

And so convenient does it *lay*  
The stages pass it every day.

These lines might have been altered, so as at least to preserve the grammar correct.

And so convenient does it *lie*,  
The stages daily pass it by.

6. *Nominatives that require a plural verb.*  
**My people does not consider. The auditory takes this in good part. The people rejoices in that which should give them sorrow. The peasantry goes barefoot; but the middle sort makes use of wooden shoes. All is going to set out. None has been invited. None can compass more than he intends. All mankind composes one family. Few knows their own mind. Some was to have come yesterday. Part has arrived. The rest is expected tomorrow. Where is the rest of them? None is so deaf as those that will not hear. The craft is on the alert. The greater part of them is of the dramatic kind.**

7. The public is respectfully informed. The generality of his audience was favourable to his doctrine. The nobility was assured that he would not interpose. The enlightened part of the Saracens, was lovers of learning. How many was there? How goes politics? Was there many of the commonalty present? The wicked is often ensnared in their own wiles. The gentry is coming to town. The aristocracy of England is wealthy and enlightened. The whole is present. None has absented themselves. His suite was splendidly attired. The commonalty of England is well informed.



8. *Nominatives which require a verb singular.* There are a great abundance of treatises on this easy science. Part of the corn were preserved. What reason have the church of Rome for proceeding in this manner? The remnant of the people were persecuted. So little wheat and barley have been sown this year, that the price of those necessary articles have been very high. Much, in this instance, are not to be expected. Little are wanted. The series were perfect in all its parts. The news gain ground. The news are confirmed. The public are sometimes termed a many-headed monster.

9. Youth are naturally delighted with sprightliness and ardour. The world are up in arms. What abundance are here. The whole have not been told you. The whole are greater than a part. The suite of rooms were thrown open, and brilliantly illuminated. The series of adventures which he related, and which occurred to him, have much interested us: they were composed of every vicissitude that could befall a traveller in those uncivilized regions. The world consider him a man of application, and it cannot but admire the wisdom and propriety of his conduct.

## RULE IV.

If *each* or *every* precedes the noun, the verb must be singular ; as, Every tree *is* known by its fruit.

## EXERCISE.

1. Every day and every hour bring us employment. Every scene about me, were gay and gladsome ; light with sunshine, and fragrant with perfumes. Every deed, and every motive were good. Every man have found some, whose lives in every house but their own, is a continual series of hypocrisy. Every body, who are the least acquainted with antiquity, know he was one of the finest wits of the Augustan age. Every hour were crowded with pleasure. Each individual of the company were gratified. Every man's land are, in the eye of the law, enclosed and separated from his neighbours. Each of the strata of lava are covered with rich mould.

## RULE V.

Two or more nominatives singular, connected by the conjunction *and* ex-

pressed or understood, require a plural verb ; as, Industry *and* frugality *lead* to wealth. Honour, affluence, pleasure, *seduc*e the heart.

## EXERCISES.

1. Modesty and assurance is both amiable ; and may very well meet in the same person. Fine sense and exalted sense, is not half so good as common sense. He and I was once rivals. Your gold and silver is cankered. Vice and folly produces misery. By whose power, all good and evil is distributed. The time and the place for the conference, was agreed upon. There seems to be some souls suited to great, and others to little employments. Out of the same mouth proceeds blessings and cursings. Our ambition, our interest, urges us.

2. Weariness and negligence is perpetually prevailing by silent encroachments. Temperance and moderate exercise preserves health. Patience and submission is very carefully to be distinguished from cowardice and indolence. Wealth, happiness, applause attends the prudent. The mind and spirit remains invincible. And so was also James and John. The excellency of manufactures, and the facility of

labour, is much promoted by the reciprocal communications of the various expedients and contrivances, which would otherwise lie concealed in private hands.

3. The folly of desisting too soon from successful labours, and the haste of enjoying advantages before they are secured, is often fatal to men of impetuous desire. What generosity, what humanity, distinguishes his character. In all his works there is sprightliness and vigour. There is as much real religion and christianity in this country as in any other. The active and vigorous has so long disdained the restraints of truth, that promises and appointments has lost their cogency.

4. On some occasions, mildness and diffidence is more powerful than severity and boldness. The wars of Troy, and the travels of Ulysses, has furnished almost all succeeding poets with incidents, characters, and sentiments. In this affair, perseverance and dexterity was requisite. All other professions and employments was utterly neglected. Plans and counterplans of pacification was proposed between the two crowns, and the Allies. The nave and often the whole building, was encompassed by inner porticoes.

5. Health and vigour and a happy constitution of the corporal frame, is absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of the comforts, and to the performance of the duties of life. Assist us with the light by which grace and beauty is diffused through every part. On some occasions, mildness and diffidence is more powerful than severity and boldness. In every climate is found proper food for the support of the inhabitants, and proper medicines for the removal of their diseases. Knowledge and genius is often enemies to our quiet.

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#### RULE VI.

When singular nominatives are separated by *or* or *nor*, the verb must be singular; as, Town or country is equally agreeable to me. He or she is expected to come.

#### EXERCISES.

Neither William nor his brother are ready. Redundant grass, or luxurious heath, afford abundance to their cattle. Such are the tenderness or infirmity of many minds, that when any affliction oppresses them, they have immediate recourse to lamentation. Want

of judgment or want of inquiry were the occasion of his error. Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example. Fear or jealousy affect him. Neither death nor torture were sufficient to subdue their minds. Avarice or cruelty were discernible in all their actions. He knows not what spleen, languor, or listlessness are.

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## RULE VII.

When the nominatives are of different numbers, or persons, the verb agrees with the last ; as, She or her sisters *were* present.

## EXERCISES.

Either I, or you, or Henry, are to be appointed. Neither he nor you was with them. Neither John nor I are ready. Neither Mr. A. nor his brothers was there. That man or you is concerned in the affair. Either honour or riches influences him. Neither Mrs. B. nor her daughters has yet arrived. Imprudence or indiscretions gives rise to many evils.

Avarice or the cares of life, has misled him. The Lord Mayor, or some of the Aldermen was expected to have been present. Neither his tears nor his repentance were of any avail. Neither you nor I are concerned.

---

## RULE VIII.

If to the first of these nominatives the verb has been expressed, it must also be expressed to those which follow ; as, Either he *has been* imprudent, or his associates *have been* vindictive.

## EXERCISES.

1. Either he has been unfortunate, or his improvidence great. Neither were their exertions, nor their skill successful. Neither was his pronounciation, nor his gestures agreeable. Neither were their tones nor the motion of their hands regulated by established modes. Either I am in fault or you. Neither have I, nor any other person been intimidated by his threats. As you were on the spot, or the gentleman, whom I saw with you, I shall be obliged by your relating the particulars. Whenever England was distressed by factions

at home, or its forces called off to wars abroad, the Welsh made it a practice to pour in their irregular troops.

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## RULE IX.

The infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence, is sometimes the nominative to a verb ; as, To be good *is* to be happy. For what purpose he set out *is* uncertain.

## EXERCISES.

1. To defraud any man of his due praise, are unworthy of a philosopher. To be always afraid of losing life, are indeed, scarcely to enjoy a life that can deserve the care of preservation. To love virtue and wisdom, are highly commendable. To obtain the love of good men, are the height of earthly happiness. To be benevolent, are God-like. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men. A disposition to idleness and vacancy, even before it becomes a habit, are dangerous.

2. To secure our eternal happiness, are the



chief object of our existence. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, are very reasonable to believe. From a fear of the world's censure, to be afraid of the practice of precepts, mark a feeble and imperfect character. What is extant of his writings, justify the encomiums passed upon him. In short, a mere courtier, a mere soldier, a mere scholar, a mere any thing are an insipid character, and equally ridiculous.

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**RULE X.**

When there are more than one of these nominative phrases, the verb is influenced by conjunctions, as in the fifth and sixth Rules ; as, *To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God, are* all the duties which are required of us. How he may determine, *or* by what influence he may be controlled *is* uncertain.

**EXERCISES.**

1. To be born in ignorance, with a capacity for knowledge ; and to be placed in the

midst of a world, filled with variety, is surely sufficient securities against languishment and inattention. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind free from tumultuous emotions, is the best preservatives of health. To act well, and to suffer well, was the great characteristics of the Romans. When he purposes setting out, or what road he intends taking, are not yet determined upon.

2. What that principle of life is, which we call the soul; how it is distinguished from mere animal life; how it is connected with the body; or in what state it subsists, when all bodily functions cease; is among those indissoluble questions, with which nature everywhere abounds. How he will proceed, or by what motives he is actuated, are but too apparent. How long he will remain abroad, or what countries he intends visiting, are unknown to me.

---

## RULE XI.

Sometimes a neuter verb between two nominatives of different numbers, elegantly agrees with the latter; as, His pavilion

*were* dark waters and thick clouds : and sometimes with the former ; as, His meat *was* locusts and wild honey.

#### EXERCISES.

1. A great cause of the low state of industry, was the restraints put upon it. The wages of sin are death. Poetry and pastime were not the business of men's lives in those days. Want of birth and fortune was the objections against me. Their lives, in every house but their own, were a continual series of hypocrisy. The subject of this elegy, is the poignant sufferings, and affecting death of Annabella. What gave me great pleasure, was the explosions within the cavity. The comeliness of youth, is modesty and frankness ; of age condescension and dignity.

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#### RULE XII.

The pronoun *it*, as the nominative to a verb, is sometimes understood ; but in general it should be expressed ; as, He intends, as (*it* und.) appears by his letter, to return on Tuesday next.

## EXERCISES.

1. Whether they go or stay, makes no difference to us. Be their first care, to escape from evil company. They did not conduct themselves, as is the custom of gentlemen to do. She may ask whom she pleases; whether her own relations or mine, makes little difference. We certainly promised that we would then be with you; and to have fulfilled it, if in our power, was our duty. He might call to his assistance what persons he pleased; whether they were soldiers or sailors, made no difference.

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## RULE XIII.

An accusative case must not be put for the nominative; as, "He said that George and *me* were to come." Instead of George and I.

## EXERCISES.

Them who were present gave me the information. Us that went, were just in time. Him who called this morning, is waiting to see you. Me, though I was at first displeased, could not refuse his request. Thee, having

ever been faithful, shall be rewarded. Her, censurable as her conduct has been, shall still have my aid and protection. Him who communicated the intelligence, is deserving of credit. Him and me were invited. Her and her sister are to come. Them and us are asked out to a party this evening. William and me are to go home at four o'clock.

---

#### RULE XIV.

Every verb must have a nominative, and every nominative a verb, expressed or understood; as, To whom thus Adam;  
*i. e.* spoke.

Whose own example strengthens all our laws,  
And is himself the great sublime he draws.

*i. e.* *Who* is himself, &c. : or, And *he* is, &c.

#### EXERCISES.

1. If the calm in which he was born, and lasted so long, had continued. These we

have extracted from an historian of merit; and are the same that were practised under the pontificate of Leo X. If the privileges to which he is entitled, and had been so long enjoyed, should now be wrested from him, would be flagrant injustice. This incident, though it appears improbable, yet I cannot doubt the author's credit. A man, whose inclinations led him to be exact, and had great abilities to manage the business, was promoted to the situation.

2. King James the First was seized with a tertian ague, which, when his courtiers assured him, from the proverb, that it was health for a king, he replied, that the proverb was meant for a young king. These curiosities we have imported from China, and are similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.

Here feel we but the winter's wind,  
Which, when it bites, and blows upon my  
body,  
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile.

---

#### RULE XV.

The nominatives to verbs of the second person in the imperative mood, are gene-

rally omitted ; as, Look now ; *i. e.* Look *you* now. Guide my lonely way ; *i. e.* Guide thou, &c.

With other personal tenses, the nominative must be expressed ; as, *I* am, *thou* art, *he* is.

#### EXERCISES.

Madam,

Am very sorry to hear of your sudden indisposition, but hope it will not be of long continuance, and trust that your health will soon be re-established. Should have done myself the pleasure of calling upon you this morning, had not some urgent affairs obliged me to be in the city. Shall be happy to transact any business or commission with which you may honour me, during your illness. Beg you will make my compliments to Mrs. and the Misses A. Hope they are well.

Have the honour to remain,

Madam,

Yours, &c.

P. S. Shall not fail to be in the Square at an early hour to-morrow. Anticipate by then to find you convalescent.

## THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE.

## RULE XVI,

A noun or pronoun joined to a participle, expressed or understood, and being dependent on no verb in the sentence, is called the *nominative absolute*; as, William having met with an accident, I am going for a surgeon.

My story being done,  
She gave me for my pains a world of  
sighs.

## EXERCISES.

1. Him being in the country, I cannot give you the information you request. Them not having arrived, we will defer going out. But her being in such affliction, I cannot think of taking my leave. Them being from home, we must amuse ourselves as we can. Him being dead we shall live. Whom being dead, we shall possess the estate. And him destroyed, all this will soon follow.

Whose gray top  
Shall tremble, him descending.



The bleating sheep with my complaints agree,  
Them parched with heat, and me enflamed by  
thee.

2. Her quick relapsing to her former state  
With boding fears approach the serving  
train.

This information having been received,  
and me being about to set off, the manage-  
ment of the business must be left to you  
during my absence.

Lo great Æneas rushes to the fight,  
Sprung from a God, and more than mortal  
bold :  
Him fresh in youth, and me in arms grown  
old.

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#### RULE XVII.

When the nominative governs a verb,  
which immediately follows the partici-  
ple, it is not the case absolute ; as, Tho-  
mas having fallen from his horse, he is  
unable to attend you. The word *he* must  
be expunged.

## EXERCISES.

The poet having finished his work, he demands a time of rest, to enjoy the glory he has deserved by his labours. Virtue being our highest interest, it should distinguish all our actions. Minerva playing on her flute by a river side, and seeing in the water what grimaces it obliged her to make, she flung away the instrument in a passion. There was a superstitious opinion, that the fourth book of the Iliad being laid under the head, it was a cure for the quartan ague.

## THE GENITIVE.

## RULE XVIII.

THE genitive is the former of two substantives differing in signification; as, The man's house. The apostles' feet.

EXERCISES—(*supply the apostrophe*).

My fathers house. The winters frost. Mans happiness. Musics charms. Hymens bands. Fancys child. Fortunes gifts. Nights robe. Lifes winter. The muses seats. Follys

show. Pleasures roses. Fortunes gem. Narcissas rest. Curios art. A coxcombs sneer. The shepherds clock. Cowslips heads. Platos spirit. Acastos daughter. Stanmores waste. Mirths tale. Natures works. The hyacinths perfume. Homers Iliad. Virgils Æneid. Shakspeares Plays. Miltons Paradise Lost. Johnsons Dictionary. Drydens Virgil. Popes Homer. Addisons Works. Bacons Essays. Butlers Hudibras. Thomsons Seasons. Humes History of England. Goldsmiths Deserted Village. Grays Elegy. Howards Philanthropy. Newtons Discoveries. Gays Fables. Sternes pathetic Tale. Priors Nut-brown Maid. St. Pauls church. Nelsons monument. Wellingtons victories.

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#### RULE XIX.

In poetry the additional *s* is frequently omitted, but the apostrophe retained ; as, Peleus' son ; and also in prose, when the difficulty of pronunciation requires it ; as, For conscience' sake ; but not otherwise ; as, Moses's rod.

**EXERCISES—(supply the apostrophe).**

*In Poetry.* Bacchus blessings. Venus train. Pelops line. Achilles wrath. Phœbus car. Timotheus lyre. Thais charms. Isis fane. Phryxus ram. Orpheus lyre. Ceres sheaves. Pallas wisdom.—*Also in Prose when the apostrophic s would occasion a hissing sound:* For righteousness sake. For prudence sake. For elegance sake.—*The 's should be used in the following genitives.* For Herodius sake, his brother Philip's wife. Moses rod was turned into a serpent. Festus came into Felix room. Phineas wife. These answers were made to the witness questions.

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**RULE XX.**

If several nouns come together in the genitive case, connected by a conjunction, the apostrophe with *s* is annexed to the last, and understood to the rest ; as, This is Henry and Charles's book.

**EXERCISES.**

Peter's, John's, and James's occupation was that of fishermen. It was the men's, women's,

and children's lot, to suffer great calamities. It is my father's, mother's, and uncle's advice. Simpson's and Co's. Firm has been very successful.

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#### RULE XXI.

When several subjects are implied, as severally belonging to different individuals, the 's is annexed to the name of each; as, These three fields are John's, Thomas's, and William's.

#### EXERCISES.

I had the physician, the surgeon, and the apothecary's assistance. Shakspeare, Milton, and Johnson's works are read with delight by all who relish the beauties of the English language. Scott, Moore, and Byron's talents and genius, have shed a lustre on the literature of the nineteenth century. These three books (severally) are Frederick, Edward, and Theodore's. Mr. T. and lord F's. horses run to-morrow. These three horses are Mr. O., Mr. P., and Mr. Q's. Those are the lord mayor and the two sheriffs' carriages. These two bats are (respectively) Thomas and William's. The duke and Mr. B.'s horses won.

## RULE XXII.

When any words intervene, the apostrophic *s* is also annexed to each of the genitives; as, Maria's as well as Catherine's work, is neatly done.

Defence from Phoebus' not from Cupid's beams.

## EXERCISES.

They are Henry as well as Charles's. I will not do it for your or for any one's sake. This measure gained the king as well as the people's approbation. He lost not only the people, but, at the same time, the king's confidence. We had not only the counsel and attorney but the judge's opinion in our favour. I wish to have my mother as well as my father's advice. He had the mayor in addition to the alderman's interest. Not only A. but B's signature is required.

## RULE XXIII.

When one or more names go before an explanatory term, that only which im-

mediately precedes the term, admits of the genitive form; as, Julius Cæsar's Commentaries. I purchased the silk, at Flint's the mercer and haberdasher.\*

### EXERCISES.

I love him for his father's and his mother's sake. The lace was purchased at Home's the mercer's. The Jews are Abraham's Isaac's and Jacob's posterity. These forks were bought at Brown's the silversmith's. Messrs. Smith's and James's factory is burnt down. She purchased these articles at Jenkins's the bookseller's and stationer's. I am just returned from the Misters Sholto's and Reuben's chambers. Mr. S. moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Labourers' Wages' Bill.

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\* Sometimes the preposition *of* and the genitive termination are both used (called the double genitive); but rarely with propriety. We may say a friend of my father's; which intimates his having more friends than one; but we cannot say, He is the son of Vint's; The will of the emperor's. The genitive being used to denote possession or property, we say a picture of my friend's; meaning a picture belonging to my friend. Also a *picture of my friend*, signifying his likeness.

## RULE XXIV.

For the sake of euphony, the relation of the genitive is often expressed by a substantive preceded by the preposition *of*; as, The will of God; for God's will.

## EXERCISES.

My son's wife's brother called this morning. The Common's House have finished their debates. She was married to my wife's brother's partner. He was Louis the Sixteenth's son's heir. The general, in the army's name, published a declaration. This was done for revenge's sake. The world's government is not left to chance. This house and garden belong to lord G's. steward's son.

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## RULE XXV.

A recurrence of the preposition *of*, is to be avoided; as, His account of the proceedings of the court of Napoleon is authentic. The proceedings of Napoleon's court would be better.



## EXERCISES.

The news of the destruction of the fleet of the Turks is confirmed. I have seen a copy of the portrait of the late bishop of Llandaff. The severity of the climate of Russia you will experience during your sojourn at St. Petersburg. The account of the early part of the life of Columbus is very imperfect. Did you read in to-day's paper the account of the instalment of the bishop of Winchester. Let our readers turn to the account of this man's conduct at the time of the wreck of the ship of Columbus.

## THE ACCUSATIVE.

THE accusative denotes the object of an action or relation, and is governed either by an active verb or a preposition ; as, *We love them.* *I live in London.*

## THE VOCATIVE.

THE vocative is used in addressing a person or thing ; as, *Thou art the man.* *Plato, thou reasonest well.*

## RULE XXVI.

## APPOSITION.

NOUNS and pronouns signifying the same thing, agree in case ; as, Cicero the orator. I the king.

## EXERCISES.

Which are the articles you have brought for my inspection ? These are them. Augustus the Roman emperor, him who succeeded Julius Cæsar, is variously described. The lady and her niece were there ; them who came from Italy. One of our party has left ; him who came with Miss T. The clerk, him that I mentioned, has again been here. One of her cousins accompanied her ; him who is in the army.

Behold the mighty murderers of mankind !  
They, who in sport, whole kingdoms slew.

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RULE XXVII.

When two genitives are in apposition, the 's is sometimes added to the former ;

as, I left her at Mode's the milliner; and sometimes to the latter; as, The Lord Mayor's authority.

#### EXERCISES.

I was sent to Smith the glazier's. We called at Wilson the stationer's. We stopped at Short's the confectioner's, till the rain was over, and then called at Crust's the baker's. The king's of England's consent. Give me John's the Baptist's head. This is the duke's of Bridgewater's canal. This is the emperor's Charles the Fifth's Life.

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#### RULE XXVIII.

When a pause is proper, and the governing noun not expressed; and when the latter part of the sentence is extended, the sign should be applied to the first genitive, and understood to the rest; as, The sentence is Cicero's, the Roman orator and philosopher.

## EXERCISES.

The work is Scott's, the celebrated novelist's and poet's. The sentiment is lord Bacon's, the great precursor's of Locke and Newton. The lines are Johnson's, our great lexicographer's and moralist's. Whose glory did he emulate? He emulated Cæsar's, the greatest general's of antiquity. I remained at lord Stormont's, my old patron's and benefactor's.

## SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLES.

## RULE I.

THE Indefinite article *a* or *an* is prefixed to nouns in the singular number only ; as, A house.\*

The Definite article *the* is prefixed to nouns of both numbers ; as, The house, the houses.

The definite article is used before comparatives and superlatives ; as, *The* sooner he comes *the* better ; I like this *the* least.

*Supply the Articles, where wanted, in the following*

## EXERCISES.

His father was attorney in the country. I

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\* *A* may be used before a present participle ; as, They are gone *a* hunting ; *a* maying ; *a* courting ; *a* masquing. It sometimes signifies *each*, *every* ; as, He comes twice *a* week.

will give their abilities trial. He was naturally coward, and was therefore always left behind when there was necessity to leap hedge, to swim river, or to force horses to their utmost speed. These men were well versed in geographical knowledge of their times. Pleasure of luxury many have been able to despise. It will be found upon nearer view to be correct. The more I know of him, more amiable does he appear. The closer your application, sooner will you succeed. I am more anxious to know because we have not heard from him lately. Which of these colours is most fashionable? Lilac is now most prevailing. My pen makes too thick upstroke. At worst I could but incur a gentle reproof. At best his gift was but a poor offering, when we consider his wealth.

---

## RULE II.

The antecedent to a restrictive clause is preceded by the definite article ; as, All *the* pupils *that* were present, have been rewarded.

## EXERCISES.

Most of cavaliers who entered the arena,

were splendidly equipped. For the safe delivery of all parcels that are booked, the proprietors are responsible. Persons who suffered by this calamity have been much commiserated ; and a large subscription has been raised for their benefit. All persons who were consulted were of this opinion. Men who are easily exasperated are dangerous. Foreign travel, and things which he has seen, have enlarged his views. All members who did not appear were fined.

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### RULE III.

A repetition of the definite article often takes place before titles ; as, The Right Reverend *the* Lord Bishop of London.

### EXERCISES.

His work was dedicated to the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester. The Archbishop of Canterbury is styled Metropolitan and Primate of all England. The very reverend Dean was present, and permitted the boys to view the whole interior of the abbey. It was directed to the Worshipful Mayor of Bristol. They were introduced to the Right Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is styled the right honourable Lord Mayor of London.

## RULE IV.

The article is repeated before a succession of adjectives, when applied to nouns of a different import; as, the New and the Old Testament: but not otherwise; as, The wisest and best of men are liable to err.

## EXERCISES.

There was a great difference between the dispensations of the Law and Gospel. His eloquent discourses attracted both the high and low; the learned and illiterate. The animal and vegetable world abound with infinite variety. They did not ascertain the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and Norman modes.—A good and a wise man is never less alone than when alone. The high and the mighty States. The venerable and the pious Archbishop officiated at the coronation. He was the open and the avowed advocate of this measure.

## RULE V.

When a word beginning with a consonant is connected with another begin-



ning with a vowel, the indefinite article *a* or *an* must be correctly applied to each ; as, A noble and an impartial judge.

#### EXERCISES.

He is an accurate, candid, and elegant writer. There is another and better world. Do not engage in dangerous sports ; an eye is soon lost, or bone broken. Henry is a dutiful and affectionate boy. This is an easier and shorter way of settling the business. Both as an historian and philosopher he ranked high. This is a useful and entertaining employment. I doubt not that he will become an honest, learned, and well-bred man. This may be made an useful as well as an agreeable way of diversifying a story.

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#### RULE VI.

The article is omitted before abstract nouns ; as, Goodness indicates a generous heart ; and before nouns used in an unlimited sense ; as, Man is mortal : and also before partitives ; as, To buy food *are thy servants* come.

*Expunge the superfluous Articles in the following*

EXERCISES.

1. *Abstract Nouns.* The hope is the chief blessing of man. The reputation is a meteor which blazes awhile and disappears for ever. I will not destroy the city for the fifty's sake. In age we have the knowledge and the prudence, without spirit to exert, or motives to prompt them. The poetry, the painting, and the sculpture are sister arts. The palace stood in an island, cultivated only for the pleasure. The charity covers a multitude of sins. The mirth was frightened away. The cheerfulness keeps up a kind of day-light in the mind. The vanity has contributed to this impropriety of style.

2. *Nouns used in an unlimited sense.* The life is short. The art is long. The gold is corrupting. The iron is a useful mineral. In the youth it is common to measure right and wrong by the opinion of the world. The life cannot keep at a stand. He is an honour to the name of a christian. His manners entitle him to the appellation of a gentleman. The men are born to die. *Partitives.* We had the tea and the coffee for breakfast, with a plentiful supply of the toast and the buttered rolls.

## RULE VII.

Proper names do not require the article; except

1. The inhabitants of countries; as, The Russians; and the individuals; as, A Russian.

2. When a particular family is alluded to; as, A Stuart; or the family of the Stuarts.

3. Or by way of eminence; as, a Brutus, meaning a patriot.

4. When a common noun is understood; as, The (*river*) Thames.

When titles, merely as such, are mentioned, the article is omitted; as, He is styled marquis.

## EXERCISES.

He was raised to the title of a duke. A duke's wife is styled a duchess. He was consecrated a bishop. Immediately after his father's demise, he was proclaimed a king. On the death of his uncle, he was crowned an emperor. He is chosen a Speaker of the

House of Commons. For his eminent services he was created a marquis. To his duty as a dean he was attentive and exemplary. His father has received the title of an earl. An earl's wife is styled a countess.

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## RULE VIII.

If the article is omitted before the latter of two substantives, when comparison is denoted, they both refer to the same subject ; as, He is a better soldier than scholar ; that is, He is more warlike than learned.

If we say, He is a better soldier than a scholar, we mean, better than a scholar is ; or, He would make a better soldier, than a mere scholar would.

## EXERCISES.

Hector will do better for a soldier, than a sailor. My youngest son Jack will make a better sailor than a soldier. Joshua will prove a better painter than a musician. Henry is a better reader than a writer. Hugh is an abler mathematician than a linguist.

Mary is a more willing than a judicious servant. You are a better lawyer than a doctor. He is a more skilful draftsman than a colourist. He is as good a Latin as a Greek scholar.

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#### RULE IX.

The insertion or omission of the article will sometimes produce a different meaning, thus, "I have a little money," and "I have little money," suggest opposite results.

#### EXERCISES.

Charles, considering his opportunities, makes but a little progress in his studies. I have but an indifferent opinion of him, seeing, that even to his parents, he behaves with a little reverence. He gains but a little good, from the persons he associates with. They think but a little of the misfortunes by which we are overwhelmed. Only few seemed to notice them. Were any persons present? Yes, few.

## SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

## RULE I.

EVERY adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive expressed or understood ; as, *A good man. Few*, (persons und.) are happy. And sometimes to a phrase, which is the substitute of a noun ; as, *That he should refuse*, is strange.

Adjective pronouns must agree in number with their substantives ; as, *This* book, *these* books, *that* sort, *those* sorts, *another* road, *other* roads.

The phrases, *this means*, *that means*, refer to what is singular ; *these means*, *those means*, to what is plural.

## EXERCISES.

1. They have left town these fortnight.  
For this last three weeks I have been in daily

expectation of his arrival. He will not return this six months. I am not recommending these kind of sufferings. Those set of books, was a valuable present. He was frugal, and by these means became wealthy. I have not travelled this twenty years. They were industrious and frugal, and by this means attained to wealth and power.

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## RULE II.

*Each, every, either, neither, another,* agree with nouns, pronouns, and verbs, of the singular number only; as, *Let each take his seat. Every one is here.*

*Either* and *neither* relate only to two things; we therefore say, *either* or *neither* of the *two*; and *any* or *none* of the *three, four, &c.*

*Either* is often used improperly for *each*; as, The two kings sat *either* (each) of them on his throne.

*Each* is sometimes used improperly for *all*; as, *Each* of the *three* came; instead of all the three; or all three.

*Any* and *none* are used as plurals for *any one* and *no one*; as, Are *any* of them arrived? *None*. Is *any one* at home? There is *no one*.

## EXERCISES.

1. Let each stand in their rank. Are either of those men known? No; they are both strangers in this part. Are either of your sisters coming? None; they are both unwell. Are we to expect either of the four gentlemen, whom we met at your house? Neither of them is in town. Let them be heard, either in his turn. Each of the three were in their turns presented. We must use them each in their turn. Either of those replies are sufficient to solve the objection. How many persons of undoubted probity and exemplary virtue, on either side, are blackened and defamed. We believe it is this contrast, with the countries on either side, which constitutes the principal charm of Switzerland to a stranger.

2. His naturally forbidding countenance could scarcely be said to be adorned, by large and bushy whiskers, of a bright gold colour, which extended on either side to the very point of his chin. That part of the room which corresponds with the centre division of the ex-



terior of the building, is ornamented on either side with two superb Corinthian columns. Many gallant efforts were made by either party; and success was for some time doubtful. On the eve of the day on which the decisive battle was fought, Diogenes the cynic, who had long looked with equal contempt on either party, was led by curiosity to visit the camps, as an unconcerned spectator.

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### RULE III.

Adjectives are sometimes used improperly as adverbs; as, *Indifferent* honest, instead of *indifferently* honest.

The word *exceeding* has *ly* added to it, when accompanying an adjective or an adverb, not ending in *ly*; as, *Exceedingly* great, *Exceedingly* well; but when joined to an adverb or an adjective having that termination, the *ly* is omitted; as, *Exceeding* lovely; *Exceeding* forcibly.

### EXERCISES.

Excellent well. Endeavour to live hereafter suitable to persons in your station. He was miserable poor. I can never think so very mean of him. He describes this river

agreeable to the common reading. Agreeable to my promise I now write to you. Thy exceedingly great reward.—Some men think exceedingly clearly ; and reason exceedingly forcibly. He acted bolder than was expected. Exceeding more active. They behaved exceedingly noble in this affair.

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## RULE IV.

When only two things are compared, the comparative degree must be used ; as, His is the *nobler* disposition of the two.

When three or more objects are joined in the comparison, the superlative is proper ; as, She is the *prettiest* of the three.

## EXERCISES.

He is the strongest of the two. Of the two, John, I think, is the tallest ; but James is the most robust. She is the healthiest of the two. The opposite scale was now the heaviest. William, Thomas, and Henry came ; the latter seems to be in ill health. The right hand is, in general, the strongest of the two. When

two substantives come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the genitive case. When two verbs come together, the last is put in the infinitive mood.

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## RULE V.

Such phrases as, “of all others ;” “of any other,” with a comparative or superlative, are improper ; as, “He is the likeliest of all others to succeed :” the word *others* should be expunged.

## EXERCISES.

I understood him the best of all others who spoke upon the subject. She is the most amiable of all her sisters. Of all his brothers he has the most talent. Men in the highest stations have, of all others, the least liberty. He is the best of any man I know. He, of all others, made the greatest figure ; and was accounted the most accomplished man of his time.

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## RULE VI.

Double comparisons ; as, *more wiser ; most longest*, are highly improper.

Words, which in the positive denote the highest and lowest degrees, do not admit of comparison ; as, *chief, supreme, extreme.*

Nor should any qualifying words be applied to such adjectives ; as Maxims *too perfect* for human nature : (too excellent or too near perfection). The glass is *as* full as it can hold ; correctly, "The glass is full," or, It can hold no more. "Your cup is not *so* full as mine ;" it should be "Your cup has not *so* much in it as mine."

#### EXERCISES.

1. Virtue confers the supremest dignity on man. It begets the most extreme resolution. This ought to be our chiefest care. The house is quite full. The cups are quite empty. Of all his performances we think this the most faultless. This specimen is more perfect than the other. The Most Highest has made us for his glory, and our own happiness. This is the most complete thing of the kind I have seen. That opinion is too uni-

versal to be rejected. This is a very perfect instrument; it is so complete in all its parts. Your jug is not so full as mine. This example contains a most certain proof of the immortality of the soul, and of a divine Providence. That cherub knows that a period will arrive, when the human soul will be as perfect as he himself is now.\* It is expected that you will be very punctual in your attendance. It states that the preparations making for the ensuing campaign, are most immense.

2. By studied delays, Themistocles kept the Spartans in suspense, until the works were completely finished. The very next day, attacking the enemy, in a more advantageous spot, he obtained over them a more complete victory than they had done over him.

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\* In the Spectator (No. CXI.) Addison writes, "Travelling on from perfection to perfection;" which in fact would be making no progress: he has expressed the idea better and correctly in another part of the same paper; "The perpetual progress of a soul towards perfection, without a possibility of ever arriving at it." And again: "A brute arrives at a point of perfection that he can never pass; in a few years, he has all the endowments he is capable of."

## RULE VII.

In some cases, adjectives should not be separated from their substantives, even by words which modify their meaning ; as, "A *large enough number*," instead of "A *number large enough*."

In connecting comparatives and superlatives the longest adjective should be placed last ; as, He is *older and more experienced*."

## EXERCISES.

The lower classes are good enough judges, of one not very distant from them. The two first boys shall receive the rewards. John has a new pair of shoes, and a new pair of gloves ; he is the servant of an old rich man. She has a new elegant chariot. He was an old venerable and condescending man.—She is more prudent, and older than her cousin ; the latter, however, is the more attractive and handsomer of the two. That is a very unpretending and useful little volume. The crowd became more ~~mixed~~ and larger.

## RULE VIII.

The adjective pronoun *such*, is often improperly placed before an article, when followed by an adjective and a noun in the singular number ; as, "I never before beheld *such* a beautiful prospect ;" it should be "so beautiful a prospect."

We properly say, "I never before beheld *such* a prospect ;" "*such* scenes ;" "*such* a temper ;" and when the noun is plural, and preceded by an adjective, "Such busy hands," or, "hands so busy ;" "Such large trees," or, "trees so large."

## EXERCISES.

He has *such* an amiable temper, that he is beloved by all who have the pleasure of knowing him. I have seldom seen *such* a crowded house. It is *such* a high mountain that its shadow, at sun-rise, is thrown across the island, and projected far into the sea. I never before saw *such* a high building. It was *such* a beautiful picture that I almost fancied the scenery and objects to be real. He is *such* a kind and *such* a learned master, that I love him and respect him.

## RULE IX.

The word million is always a substantive. Thus ; "A million of men." The other numerals become substantives indefinitely ; as, Hundreds ; *some* hundreds ; several thousands of men : but definitely applied, they are adjectives : as, *One* hundred men ; *two* thousand men.

## EXERCISES.

Two millions pounds sterling was the amount of the first subsidy. The army consisted of nearly a million men. Two hundred of workmen were daily employed in erecting and completing that building. They travelled upwards of four thousand of miles during their tour. There are five hundred of different species. Some thousands men and women were employed in that undertaking. There are ten thousand of varieties. A million acres were thus brought into a state of cultivation. My estate is seven hundred of pounds a year.



## RULE X.

Adjectives are often used as substantives, and are then termed absolute ; as, The *sad*, the *merry*, the *severe*, the *melancholy*, show a new cheerfulness, when he comes among them.

## SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

### RULE I.

PRONOUNS must agree in gender and number, with the nouns for which they stand, or to which they refer; as, The *general*, after *he* had reviewed his troops, retired to *his* tent. The cheerful *fields*, resume *their* green attire.

### EXERCISES.

1. Man is the merriest species of the creation: all above and below them are serious. He sees no one in affliction without commiserating them. Whoever expects happiness from any thing but virtue, good humour, and similitude of manners, will find themselves widely mistaken. If the boy has abilities, application to study will improve it. He sees no one in prosperity without envying them. As the articles I ordered have not arrived, please to forward it on the receipt of this. A man cannot be agreeable to others, who is not easy within themselves. Perhaps we are not to look for his beginnings, like those of other authors, among their rudest specimens.

2. The second qualification required in the action of an epic poem, is, that they should be an entire action. The enemy is not so near as we thought them to be. I have often observed, that there is not a man breathing, who does not differ from all other men, as much in the sentiments of their mind, as the features of their face. Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object and a fit conjuncture of circumstances for the due exercise of them. The felicity is when any one is so happy as to find out, and follow, what is the proper bent of their genius.

3. How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired them, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and infirmities, as are no small diminution of them when discovered. If the talent of ridicule were employed to laugh men out of vice and folly, they would be of some use in the world. A virtuous mind in a fair body, is a fine picture in a good light ; and therefore it is no wonder, that they make the beautiful still more lovely. There are none who deserve superiority over others in the esteem of mankind, who do not make it his endeavour to be beneficial to society.

## RULE II.

Two or more nouns or pronouns connected by *and*, require a plural pronoun ; by *or* or *nor*, a singular pronoun ; as, "Temperance and abstinence, faith *and* devotion, are in *themselves*, perhaps, as laudable as any other virtues." "Neither my brother *nor* my cousin, offered *his* assistance."

## EXERCISES.

A mediocrity of parts, and a love of low pursuits, were of itself sufficient to render all our efforts fruitless in attempting to give him an education suitable to his fortune. He and I were amusing myself with tracing the rivers on the map of England. Your obstinacy and laziness, if it be indulged, will produce its melancholy results. Virtue and truth are in itself convincing. Neither he nor his brother pursued their first intention. His talents and refined education soon discovered itself. Virtue and good breeding render its possessor amiable.

## RULE III.

The pronoun must not be varied, when relating to the same affirmation : The following sentences are therefore incorrect : The two great ornaments of virtue, which show *her* in the most advantageous views, and make *it* altogether lovely, are cheerfulness and good nature.

*Thou* goddess mother with our sire  
comply ;

If *you* submit, the thunderer stands  
appeas'd.

## EXERCISES.

I wish thee joy of thy loved retirement, which you would persuade me is so very agreeable. But pray thee leave such whimsies and come to town, in order that you may live and talk like other mortals ; and that I may give thee some good advice, and initiate you in the ways of the world. As you are Spectator-general, I apply myself to thee in the following case.

While the various landscape lies,  
Conspicuous to thy piercing eyes ;  
Say on what hoary mountain's side,  
'Midst falls of water you reside ?

## RULE IV.

When a substantive governs, or is governed by a verb, a pronoun assuming the same office is superfluous; as, My services, why should you despise *them*?

The lambs, *they* are sportive and gay.\*

## EXERCISES.

It is authentic, what I affirm. It is false what he asserts. What I have told you, it is the truth. This grievance, I humbly request you will redress it. It will be useless your attempting to do it. Whoever shall win a chariot from his enemy, he shall not retire from the engagement to secure his prize. This naval action, though its justness has been called in question, it may produce beneficial

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\* With poets, however, an expletive is used to fill up the measure; as,

"My *banks*, *they* are furnished with bees."

*Shenstone.*

"These *emnets*, how little *they* are in our eyes."

*Watts.*

"I sit *me* down, a pensive hour to spend."

*Goldsmith.*

For the sake of emphasis, also, a pleonasm may be allowed; as, The *words* that I speak to you, *they* are spirit, and *they* are life. The Lord *he* is God. The Lord of Hosts, *he* is the king of Glory.

results. It is in vain your attempting to deceive me. Perhaps it may be considered useless what I am going to propose, the importance of which I will endeavour to explain. Whatever Chaldean antiquities he could procure, he sent them into Greece. Your acquiescence in this request or the contrary, you will oblige us by intimating it at your earliest convenience.

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## RULE V.

The accusative case of a personal pronoun is often improperly used for *these* and *those*; as, "Give me *them* books," instead of *those* books.

At the beginning of a sentence, *those* is sometimes improperly used for *they*, when there is no particular reference to an antecedent; as, *Those* who are disobedient shall be punished; instead of, *They* who, &c.

When the noun is added *those* is proper; as, *Those* boys who are disobedient, &c.

## EXERCISES.

Those who are in the first class may come up. Those who talk shall be set down. Them boys who are most attentive shall be rewarded. I speak this with an eye to them cruel treatments, which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of them who do not agree with them : how many persons of undoubted probity and exemplary virtue are blackened and defamed ? how many men of honour, exposed to public obloquy and reproach ? them therefore who are either the instruments or abettors of such infernal dealings, ought to be looked upon as persons who make use of their religion to promote their cause ; not their cause to promote religion. It is a common observation, that the most abandoned to all sense of goodness are apt to wish them who are related to them, of a different character. The library given by the king, will be arranged in them beautiful rooms.

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RULE VI.

In some dialects the word *what* is improperly used for *that* ; as, " They will not believe but *what* I have been in fault ; " instead of, " but *that*."



*What* is also vulgarly used for *who*, *which*, *that*; as, "It is he *what* told me;" instead of, "*who* told me."

#### EXERCISES.

They will never believe but what I have been entirely to blame. I am not satisfied but what he is still culpable. This is the book what I want. It is they what did it. It is he what sent me. These are the toys what he bought for me. He is the same man what came yesterday. This boy can not believe but what I am punishing him, when I am endeavouring to instruct him. This is the exercise what you corrected. Not but what we are to make allowance for the mirth and humour of the author, who has doubtless strained many representations of things beyond the truth. Did you not bring him forward as a good man what would pay down honourably all what is regular?

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#### RULE VII.

In a few instances, the pronoun is introduced, before the noun which it represents has been ascertained; as,

“Hark! *they* whisper: Angels say,  
Sister spirit, come away.”

“If a man declares in autumn, when he is eating *them*, or in spring, when there are none, that he loves *grapes*,” &c. But this is a construction that is very seldom allowable.

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#### RULE VIII.

The pronoun *it* is frequently joined in explanatory sentences, with a noun or pronoun of either gender or number; as, “*It* was he,” “*It* was they,” “*It* was the boy or girl that did it.”

This neuter pronoun *it*, is also sometimes employed to express,

1. The subject of any discourse; as, “*It* happened in the morning.” “Who is *it* that is come?”

2. The state or condition of any person or thing; as, “How is *it* with you?”

3. The thing that is the cause of any effect, or event, or any person considered

merely as a cause ; as, "We heard him say *it* was not she." The fact is, *it* was I.

In familiar style, *it* sometimes follows a neuter verb ; as, "How goes *it*." "There they trip *it*." "Does he think to lord *it* over us?"

*It* is generally applied when we speak of an infant or child ; as, *It* is a lovely infant.

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## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

### RULE IX.

THE relative is of the same gender, number and person as the substantive going before it, called its antecedent ; as, "The *man who* comes," "The *birds which* sing," "The *burden that* is borne."\*

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\* *Which, what, and that*, also agree with nouns understood after them ; as, The sheep which (*sheep* und.) bleat. All fevers except what (*fevers* und.) are called nervous.

Either *who* or *that* is used when the antecedent relates to persons ; as, "The man *who* (or *that*) comes," *which* or *that* when it relates to animals or things ; as, "The birds *which* (or *that*) sing," "The burden *which* (or *that*) is borne.

The relative is the nominative to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb ; as, I *who* love. Thou *that* tellest. The virtues *which* adorn.

#### EXERCISES.

1. (*The relative is of the same gender, number and person as its antecedent*). The vice who is most detested is ingratitude. The animals of the forest, who seem to luxuriate in the bounties of nature, little foresee the hunter's spear, or the sportsman's gun. The virtues who are most prized, are justice and mercy. The cuckoo, who is the harbinger of spring, has already commenced its monotonous, but welcome note. The frame-work who supports this ceiling, is entirely of iron. The Victory man-of-war is returned, enwreathed indeed with the garlands of conquest, but bearing the remains of her victorious commander.

2. (*The relative is the nominative to the verb, &c.*) Ill humour may be considered as the canker of life that destroy its vigour, and check its improvement ; that creep on with hourly depredations, and taint and vitiate what it cannot consume. He obtained that degree of reputation, which are the result of successful diligence. He referred to several living authors, who has published discourses of practical divinity. An indolent man descends from the dignity of his nature and makes that being which were rational merely vegetative. Behold yon house that hold the parish poor.

3. These are the men who values themselves most on their exemption from the pedantry of colleges. The most authentic witnesses of any man's character, are those who knows him in his own family, and sees him without any restraint, but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself. He is one of those pert creatures, who has much vanity and little understanding. There are crowds of people who puts themselves in no method of pleasing either themselves or others. There is no vice which imply a greater want of courage, than that of telling lies.

4. It would be a noble improvement, or rather a recovery of what we call good breeding, if nothing were to pass among us for

agreeable, which were the least transgression against that rule of life, called decorum, or a regard to decency. He that regard the welfare of others, should make his virtue approachable, that it may be loved and copied. None are so readily provoked as those who has been always courted with an emulation of civility.

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## RULE X.

When both the antecedent and relative are nominatives, each to different verbs, the relative is the nominative to the former, and the antecedent to the latter; as, "*He, who is not virtuous, is not truly wise.*"

## EXERCISES.

1. He, who grows old without religious hopes, fall into a gulph of bottomless misery. He, who trust in the Almighty, are never without a friend. The errors which proceeds from ignorance or inadvertence, is not to be too harshly censured. A man that have a taste for music, painting, or architecture, are like one that have another sense, when compared with such as have no relish for those arts.

The sorrow which appear so easily at the eyes, have not pierced deeply into the heart. It has been said, that no tragedy or romance ever described scenes which has not been equalled by realities in life.

2. The traveller, that resolutely follow a winding path, sooner reach the end of his journey, than he that are always changing his direction, and wasting the hours of day-light in looking for smoother ground and shorter passages. He, who lose part of the pleasures of friendship by his generosity, gain in its place the gratulation of his own conscience. True philosophy, which are the ornament of our nature, consist more in the love of our duty, and the practice of virtue, than in great talents and extensive knowledge.

3. He, that steadily endeavour at excellence, in whatever employment, do more to benefit mankind, than he that hesitate in choosing his part till he is called to the performance. The whole of this noble suite of apartments, which is very lofty, are of an equal height. The party walls, which divides the apartments, is decorated at the angles, with double-faced pilasters, of highly-polished marble. He that have abilities to conceive perfection, are not easily content without it ;

and since perfection cannot be reached, lose the opportunity of doing well, in the vain hope of unattainable excellence.

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RULE XI.

When the relative is preceded by two or more antecedents, it is singular or plural according to the conjunction employed ; as, The master *and* the mistress, *who were* there. The man or the woman, *who was* at home.

EXERCISES.

There is not a science nor any branch of it, which are not capable of furnishing a man with business for a life much longer than that which is allotted to him. Christianity has triumphed over those practices, customs, and institutions, which, in ancient times, was a disgrace to the character of man. He showed a spirit of forgiveness and a magnanimity that does honour to human nature. Neither the logic nor the eloquence, which distinguish the doctor, were now of any avail. There are a peculiar tenderness and humanity



diffused through all his writings, which never fails to make the heart better, and sends away every well-disposed mind from reading him, equally pleased and improved.

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## RULE XH.

*Who* and *that* are applied to animals personified; as, The old crab, *who* advised her young ones.

*Which* and *that* are applied to infants; as, The infant *which* reposes in *its* cradle.

## EXERCISES.

The Stork, after helping herself very plentifully; then turned to Reynard, which was licking the outside of a jar, on which some sauce had been spilled. None cared to hazard the dangerous experiment except the Crane; which, persuaded by the wolf's solemn promises of gratuity, ventured to perform the operation. The babe, who now slumbers so sweetly, and who has that placid smile of innocence on its countenance, may live to encounter the trials, and partake the pleasures, *incident* to humanity.

## RULE XIII.

*That* is used in preference to *who* or *which*, after the antecedents, *all*, *the same*, *who*, and *adjectives in the superlative degree*; as, *All that* saw it. *The same that* I ordered. *Who that* has common sense will doubt it? We know *who* they are *that* entered. It was the *best that* I had. Also,

When persons make but a part of the antecedent; as, *The men and things that* he saw.

## EXERCISES.

1. All the people who were present loudly applauded him. All the meetings which have taken place, and all the speeches which have been delivered, do not seem to have produced the desired effect. These arguments are the same which have been repeatedly used. He is the same man whom we saw before. It is the same person whom you are acquainted with. These are the same patterns which I saw yesterday. Ajax was one of the most valiant of the Greeks, who went to the siege of

Troy. Who, who has any sense of religion would have argued thus. This is the best which I can find.

2. The men and things which he has seen, have not much improved him. The woman and estate which became his portion, were rewards far beyond his desert. The ministers and measures which distinguished this reign, are still regarded with admiration. His arguments were the most forcible which were used. I know who it was, who said it. We must consider him one of the greatest generals, who has appeared in modern times. The Drawing-Room which was held by his Majesty on Wednesday, was one of the most splendid which has ever been known.

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#### RULE XIV.

Collective nouns, when they relate to persons, do not admit the relative *who*; as, *The court which* gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary. *The family that* has just left, I have long known.

## EXERCISES.

1. The company whom I invite is select. His acquaintance, who consisted of the chief libertines of the day, soon deserted him. The family whom I attend is going on the continent. Of all the species of pedants, whom I have mentioned, the book-pedant is the most supportable: he can give hints of things that are worth knowing; though they are of little use to the owner. The faction who then ruled is now extinct. The volume cannot fail to find its way into every circle, who wishes its younger branches should possess a knowledge of that vast portion of the habitable globe.

2. The party who was then predominant, has changed sides. None of the company whom he most affected, could cure him of the melancholy under which he laboured. The wild tribes who inhabit the interior of America, contemplate the ocean with astonishment, and gaze upon the starry heavens with delight. The committee who lately sat, has satisfactorily finished its investigations: its labours will be of service to the community. The club, of whom I am a member, was engaged last night upon a discourse upon honour. A race who, as their prophet describes it, delights in hearing, seeing and acting. All ancient writers on the subject of Britain, agree

in representing its first inhabitants, as a tribe of the Gauls or Celts, who peopled that island from the neighbouring continent.

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## RULE XV.

When a proper name is used merely as a name, without reference to the person, the pronoun *which* is to be used; as, Cato, which is another name for patriotism.

## EXERCISES.

Phœbus and Æolus, who are other names for the sun and the wind, had once a dispute which of them could sooner prevail with a certain traveller to part with his cloak. In Nero, who is another name for cruelty, the family of Julius Cæsar was extinguished. Phalaris, who is a name ever to be detested, was put to death by the people of Agrigentum. It is no wonder if such a man did not shine at the court of Elizabeth, who is another name for prudence and economy. Cæsar was the surname by whom the first twelve Roman *emperors* were distinguished.

## RULE XVI.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and the verb may agree in person with either; unless the context points out the true antecedent; as, *Who* is the commander? I am the *man* who command.—*Who commands?* I am the man *who commands*.

In the one, “*I who command*” is the subject, and *man* is the predicate or thing affirmed; in the other, *I* is the subject, and, “*man who commands*,” is the predicate.

## EXERCISES.

3. What man offers himself? I am the man who offers myself. What boy talks? I am the boy that talk. Which of you plays on the harp? I am she who play on it. Who dares venture? I am the man who dares venture. Who first attempts it? I am the man who first attempt it. What boy has done this? I am the boy, who is addressing you. *Who*

goes there? I am the person who go there. Who is the leader? I am he, who speaks to you. Who writes the best? I am the boy who write the best. Who sings this song? I am she that sing it. Is this the watchman? I am the man who calls the hour of the night. Who is the general? I am the general who gives the command. What sort of a man are you? I am a plain, blunt man, that loves my friends.

2. Who advises such things? I am the person who advise such things. I treat you as a boy who love to learn, and who are ambitious of receiving instructions. Thou art one who dost not behold iniquity. I am the Lord, who teacheth thee these things, and who guide thee from evil. I am the man that doth these things by myself. I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little. Thou art the person who didst this injury and who have formerly injured others. I am he who take pleasure in such amusements. I am the man who have made this offer, and who does not regret that he has made it. Who of you play on the piano? I am one who plays on it. Which is the one who plays on the harp? I am the one who play on it. Mr. R. is one of those who like to compare things which are *perfectly dissimilar*.

## RULE XVII.

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some word in its own clause ; as, He, who preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal.

## EXERCISES.

1. The whole of his family are in good-humour ; and no one so much so, as the person, who he diverts himself with. We are often, by superficial accomplishments, induced to love those, who we cannot esteem. He asked me, how I liked the good man, who I have just now mentioned. The three things who the ancient Persians first taught their sons, were, to manage the horse, to make use of the bow, and to speak the truth.

2. That man will not be long agreeable, who we see only in times of seriousness and severity. Benefits, whom cannot be repaid, are not commonly found to increase affection. I paid the civilities and compliments, whom sickness requires, with the utmost punctuality. It is proper to inquire how much the attentive



study of our own minds may contribute to secure to us the approbation of that Being, to who we are accountable for our thoughts and actions: and whose favour must finally constitute our total happiness.

3. He, who a doubtful promise of distant good could encourage to set difficulties at defiance, ought not to remit his vigour, when he has almost obtained his recompence. None are so hard to please, as those who satiety of pleasure makes weary of themselves. He, to who many objects of pursuit arise at the same time, will frequently hesitate between different desires, till a rival has precluded him; or change his course, as new attractions prevail; and harass himself without advancing.

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#### RULE XVIII.

The relative is sometimes improperly put in the accusative, when a clause comes between it, and its verb; as, This is the person *whom* (for *who*) from what I know of him, I think will suit you.

#### EXERCISES.

I have a friend, whom, because he knows his *own fidelity and usefulness*, is never willing to

sink into a companion. I wished to know the author, whom I supposed, was some great philosopher in disguise. How can we avoid being grateful to those, whom, by repeated kind offices, have proved themselves our best friends. He is a man whom, as far as my observation extends, will not disgrace your patronage. If you were here, you would find three or four, whom, you would say, passed their time agreeably. Whom do you think will win ?

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## RULE XIX.

The same relative ought, in general, to be used through a series of clauses which relate to the same antecedent; as, He is a man, *whom* I have long known, and *whom* I greatly esteem.

## EXERCISES.

Of the battles in which he fought, and that were so severely contested, he has given an interesting account. The gentleman whom we met, is an old friend, that I much respect. There are men who always confound the praise of goodness with the practice, and that believe themselves mild and moderate, charitable and faithful, because they have ex-

erted their eloquence in commendation of mildness, fidelity and other virtues. A long life may be passed without finding a friend, in whose understanding and virtue we can equally confide; and the opinion of whom we can value, at once for its justness and sincerity.

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#### RULE XX.

When the relative is used interrogatively it agrees with the person or thing contained in the answer; as, *Who is there?* I. (i. e. I am there.) *Whose is this?* Mine. *For whom did he buy it?* Me. (i. e. for *me*.)

#### EXERCISES.

*Who is there?* Me. *Who has arrived?* Mr. N. him whom you expected. *Who wrote this?* Me. *For whom are you waiting?* For Mr. B. he who promised to meet us here. *Whom do you employ?* Jacob, he who goes to town twice a week. *Who is there?* Only me. *Whom did they address?* I and my sister. *Whom does he wish to see?* A gen-

tleman; he who frequents St. James's Hotel, Who is that? Miss H. her who lives in Bedford Square. Whose slates are these? Eliza and mine.

---

## RULE XXI.

Instead of a relative and the preposition which governs it, the adverbs *where*, *when*, *whence*, *whither* are often improperly used; as, I will return to the place *whence* (for *from which*) I came.

## EXERCISES.

He was unfeeling as the rock, from whence his riches grew. There are some of his pieces, where the fable is founded on one action only. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea. Nature shrinks back from a combat, where every blow may murder a friend, a relation, a parent. This was a cause where justice exerted her power. We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through so multifarious and numerous an employment. In most other birds there is only one gland,

where are divers little cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the oil bag. That is the source from whence the various water-pipes are supplied. From this time forward, the Athenians present us with a very different picture from what they have hitherto done.

## SYNTAX OF VERBS.

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### ACTIVE VERBS.

#### RULE I.

ACTIVE Verbs govern the accusative case; as, I admire *her*. We honour *them*.

*Me*, wrangling courts, and stubborn law,  
To smoke, and crowds, and cities *draw*.

#### EXERCISES.

He through all nature I explore  
He in his creatures, I adore.  
    Around, beneath, above.

---

I into foreign realms my fate conveys,  
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays.

---

Let these in strife their days employ;  
We in perfect peace and joy.

---

Thou, chantress of the woods among,  
I woo, to hear thy evening song.

Then once again ye glorious thunders roll,  
The muse in transport hears ye.

---

Fie wrangling queen,  
Who every thing becomes—to chide, to  
    laugh,  
To weep.

---

Thou, bright-hair'd Vesta, long of yore,  
To solitary Saturn bore.

---

But first and chiefest with thee bring  
He that yon soars on golden wing.

---

All the conspirators, save only he,  
Did what they did, in envy of great Cæsar.

---

## RULE II.

The position of the pronoun sometimes occasions its proper case to be neglected; as, Who should we esteem more than the wise and good. It should be *whom*.

## EXERCISES,

Having no relations, he left the bulk of his property to his faithful servant, who, he looked upon as particularly under his protection, and

who he had long treated as an humble friend. Whom, you all know, are honourable men. They gave them to understand that there were others, whom, under the pretence of defending their liberty, inflamed the whole people against them. He had no aid to expect from the neighbouring nations, whom, far from interesting themselves for the preservation of the Jewish people, entertained no thought but of extirpating them. The temptation was delicate to a prince, whom without doubt did not want ambition; and whom, when they presented themselves, was not of a temper to reject such pleasing and unsolicited hopes.

---

## RULE III.

Verbs active are sometimes improperly used as neuters; as, "I must premise with three circumstances;" for, I must premise (or *state first*) three circumstances.

The object of a verb may be a sentence or a phrase; as, "We sometimes see virtue in distress."



## EXERCISES.

1. You must not expect to ingratiate with him, by calumniating of me. We cannot admit of his remaining behind. We all seek after happiness. We rarely attain to the summit of our wishes. By this observation I by no means intend to diminish from his merits or his fair fame. I wished of him to do it. I can no longer allow of such conduct. I conceive of him to be the gentleman you have so often named to me. I cannot possibly derogate from his merits by asserting my own. I do not detract from him, by praising his rival. It is not by lessening of him that I can hope to rise.

2. I do not agree with you, for I can neither admit of the propriety nor the necessity of such a measure. While I live he shall never want for a friend. His brother could not miss of celebrity. He brought forward these facts to oppose to the arguments of his adversary. I remember it was upon this fashion bequeathed to me. The Athenians had only sixty ships to oppose to eighty of the Syracusans. The scheme however, he declared, in a full assembly of the people, would not admit of being publicly mentioned. I don't approve of it. A committee is appointed to devise upon the best means of

carrying into effect the resolutions of a former meeting. We have been urged to these remarks by learning of the two following occurrences. He could not forbear from appointing the pope. We made sure of our dinner, if we missed of his. These laws distress upon the people. To attempt at hedging in those persons, is labour lost. The party at last attained to the latitude of 82 deg. and three quarters N. ; or to between four and five hundred miles of the Pole.

---

## RULE IV.

Certain verbs\* admit two accusatives after them ; that of the person being governed by a preposition understood, and the other by the verb ; as, He asked (of) *me*, my opinion. He paid (to) *me* the money.

In a passive form, either the thing or the person may become the subject ; as, The money was paid to me, or I was paid the money.

---

\* As verbs of allowing, asking, denying, leaving, moulding, offering, paying, promising, teaching, telling, and the like.

The latter phraseology, however, in which a passive verb is made to govern the accusative case, is not to be approved, and may be regarded as colloquial.

#### EXERCISES.

*Give to the following sentences a different form and government.*

They were allowed a discount. They were bequeathed a large estate. He was promised a reward. I was asked my opinion. They were offered a pardon. He had been left an estate by his uncle. He was refused the favour. He was denied the request. We were paid the money. We were told a long history. He was resolved the question. We were taught the business. You are asked the question.

---

#### PASSIVE VERBS.

##### RULE V.

VERBS passive are joined to their agents by the preposition *by* ; as, Hector was slain *by* Achilles.

*To intend, to desire, to hope, &c., fol-*

lowed by *that*, may be expressed by a passive impersonal; as, It was hoped that he would come.

## EXERCISES.

1. The queen was accompanied with the state officers of the crown, and with the principal nobility. He was disgusted with their impositions. The Athenians were overwhelmed with a shower of stones. He was attended in his progress with much needless pomp. Those works are greatly corrupted with the interpolations of ignorant critics. She was encircled with admirers. He was surrounded with flatterers. His majesty, attended with his courtiers, was present on the occasion. The evening of his life was clouded with a melancholy event.

2. The plot is of considerable interest, but is interrupted in the middle of the second volume, with the interpolation of another tale. He was environed with enemies. While the captain was thus employed, he was surrounded with many of the natives. Many are apt to be dazzled with too much splendour. Having been in his prosperity surrounded with every luxury, as well as comfort, he felt the more acutely the loss of such auxiliaries when reduced to poverty. His

favour was propitiated with every species of flattery and with the most degrading servility. He felt no desire to be crowned with victory, if by his talents he could not be thought to acquire it. *Note.*—*By* generally refers to the primary agent or person; *with* and *of* to the secondary agent or concomitant means; as, *He wrote the letter with a pen.* *Correct the following* :—*He was killed by a sword.* The modern city of Moscow has in a great measure been built with English bricks. They were clothed with skins of beasts.

## NEUTER VERBS.

### RULE VI.

THE verb *to be* has the same case after it as it has before it; as, *I am he*; *I knew him* to be the *man*.

Neuter verbs admit an accusative of the same or a similar signification; as, *To live a virtuous life*; *To die a tranquil death*.\*

\* Also, *To run a race*, *to dream a dream*; *to walk the horse*, *to dance the child*—more properly however, *To live*, or *to live virtuously*; *To die*, or *to die tranquilly*; *To run*, *to dream*.

## EXERCISES.

It was us who went there. We are them for whom you sought. I was certain it was him. I am sure it was them we met. I cannot say for certain, but I think Charles was him that you named to me. You are her that promised to be here to-day. I am your cousin, him from whom you received the letter yesterday. I told you it was him. I took it to be he from the first. They believed it to be I. If I had been her, he would have said so. I am her whom they deserted. Who do you suppose it to be. They believed it to be I.

---

## RULE VII.

Neuter verbs are sometimes improperly made transitive ; and though custom in some degree sanctions the practice, it is not the less to be avoided ; as, *I was rejoiced* at the news ; instead of, *I rejoiced* at the news.

Ere he could *arrive* the point proposed, Cæsar cried—Help me Cassius or I sink.

Almost any neuter and passive verb may be used as a copula or connective of subject and predicate, which are then in apposition ; as, He became a tyrant. He was crowned emperor.

She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen.

#### EXERCISES.

1. Unless you can teach me to forget a banished father, you must not learn me how to remember any extraordinary pleasure. I shall do my friends no wrong, for I have none to lament me. Fare thee well. He stays me here. I mourn him as for a brother. They have been come these two hours. We were now arrived at the upper end of the gallery. How long has she been gone. The propriety of the measure was deliberated by the assembly. O whither am I strayed. They were descended from a family that came over with the Conqueror.

2. They have been arrived in good health. He being set out we must hasten to depart. *I have been residing there for some years.*

The commissioners being come hither, he took his seat upon the tribunal. The Athenians being arrived at the mouth of the port, easily took the first ships they came to. Pericles was descended from the greatest and most illustrious families of Athens. The Athenians with their families being returned to their own country, began to think of rebuilding the city. How long have they been fled. I shall be risen long before he has promised to be here.

3: In the mean time, the Athenians on the left wing fought with a spirit and intrepidity worthy of the character which they boasted, and of the cause by which they were animated. The hour for breaking up is nearly arrived. Being at length entered the Senate-house. Vying or surpassing all others of ancient or modern times. And wilt thou love him? I will endeavour it, sir. The pine-apple is the most delicious fruit that is grown, and surpasses all the known fruits in the world. May he arrive at the consulship and all those honours which you have attained. It is happened very fortunately, that they have been gone, now these two hours; and consequently were at home before the rain came on.



## RULE VIII.

The conjunctions *if, lest, though, unless, except, whether, that*, require the subjunctive mood after them, when they express doubt or uncertainty; as, Love not sleep, *lest* thou *come* to poverty.

The subjunctive is only found in a dependent clause.

## EXERCISES.

If a philosopher has eloquence, says Cicero, I do not like him the worse for it; if he has not, I make it no crime in him: he was satisfied if he was clear and intelligible. If such an impression was really made on the minds of their enemies, it appears to have been but of short duration. If there was no cowardice, there would be little insolence; pride cannot rise to any greater degree, but by the concurrence of blandishment, or the sufferance of tameness. If the hill is very steep, three men will do more than one horse.

If earth's whole orb, by some due distanc'd  
eye,  
Was seen at once, her towering Alps would  
sink.

## THE INFINITIVE.

## RULE IX.

The sign *to* is omitted after *bid*, *dare*, (to presume) *feel*, *find*, *have*, *help*, *let*, *make*, *mark*, *need*, *observe*, *perceive*, *see*, *watch*, and sometimes after *behold*, *know* ; as, Bid him enter.

Yesterday the sullen year  
Saw the snowy whirlwind *fly*.

This rule does not refer to the passive voice ; as, He was bid to enter.

## EXERCISES.

As a philologist we need only to refer to his dictionary. I have often known him to attend public meetings, and even dinners, with two or three days' beard on. He dares not to assert it. We ought not to do it. Night bids us to rest. Young persons need not to be initiated in the language of controversial divinity. I have seen them to enter the house twice. I durst not to do any thing contrary to his orders. We watched them to go in. I will make her to repent it. Behold them to approach.

2. It cannot but be a delightful spectacle to God and angels, to see a young person, besieged by powerful temptations on every side, to acquit himself gloriously ; and resolutely to hold out against the most violent assaults ; to behold one in the prime and flower of his age, that is courted by pleasures and honours by the devil, and all the bewitching vanities of the world, to reject all these, and to cleave steadfastly to God.

---

## RULE X.

The infinitive has much of the nature of a substantive, and may be termed an absolute noun.

It expresses either, 1. A subject ; as, *To play* is pleasant. 2. An object ; as, Boys love *to play*. 3. A cause ; as They were happy *to see* her. 4. An end ; as, He desired *to improve*.

An accusative case and the infinitive are often found to supply the place of *that* and its finite verb ; as, I know *him to be a scholar* ; that is, I know *that he is a scholar*.

The verb *to be* is often understood ; as, I suppose it (*to be*) proper that she should be present. From neuter verbs thus employed, a passive verb is sometimes formed ; as, His presence *was supposed* to be proper.

The infinitive mood is often used absolutely, that is, without any specific object ; as, To proceed, i. e. That I may proceed. To confess the truth, I was there.

---

## RULE XI.

All verbs expressive of *hope, desire, intention, command, permission or expectation* must invariably be followed by the present, and not by the perfect of the infinitive ; as, "They were ordered to come yesterday ;" not to *have* come.

The preterperfect infinitive denotes something prior to the preceding verb ; as, He appears to have been a traveller.

## EXERCISES.

They expected you would have come. We hoped to have been here before, but were unavoidably detained. You were ordered to have been there on Tuesday last. He was expected to have arrived this morning. They said they intended to have met us. It was feared that the enemy would have advanced. It was hoped that Miss A. would have favoured us with her company. Our friends intended to have given us the meeting. They were about to have crossed the channel, when the letter arrived. They could not force me to have returned. It was my intention to have visited Paris, and to have been present at the ceremony.—His education appears to be neglected. She seemed to be in great haste. We thought to be here long ago. They were to set out a week since. I thought to be there before you.

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TENSES.

## RULE XII.

One tense should not be substituted for another ; as, He has come yesterday ; for *came*. I saw him every day *this*.

week; *have seen*. I wanted to have gone; *to go*. I could not have supposed he would act so basely; *would have acted*. I had rather not go; *would*.

In the collocation of tenses, a due regard to the order of time should be preserved; as,

I'll know thy thoughts :—  
You cannot (*could not*) if my heart were  
in your hand.

## EXERCISES.

I have seen him yesterday. He has finished his lesson more than an hour ago. They have now left, but they have been waiting for you till four o'clock. I have seen that opera last season. We have lately completed our lessons on the globes. They have till lately resided on the continent. This fashion has been formerly much admired. I will pay the vows which my lips have uttered, when I was in trouble. I have in my youth trifled with my health; and old age now prematurely assails me.

2. He is grown considerably since the last time I saw him. Payment was at length

made, but no reason assigned for its being so long postponed. . He departed an hour before we arrived. They completed the job by the time you came. This curiosity was preserved for more than a century past. I had rather walk than ride. I had rather stay at home. I did not expect he would thus desert us. They have offered the most acceptable present that could have been bestowed.

3. I feared that I should have lost the parcel before I arrived in the city. It would have afforded me no satisfaction if I could perform it. We should be much obliged to him if he will come immediately. I thought by the accent, it had been an apostrophe to his child. I thought by the livery, it had been their carriage that drove up. That he might encourage us to proceed, he has assisted us with the greatest liberality.

4. Some philologists have pretended that by means of this ancient dialect (the Ladin) we may trace the true pronunciation of the old Roman language. He has said that we might sell the estate to the best bidder. Fast as he could, he sighing quits the wall. Had they been a year in office, they would have been obliged to do so.

Now pleasing sleep, had sealed each mortal  
eye,  
Stretched in their tents, the Grecian leaders  
lie;  
Th' immortals slumber'd on their seats above.

---

## RULE XIII.

An observation which is true at all times must be expressed in the present tense; as, The Stoics believed that "All crimes *are* equal." Socrates said, that all the treasures of the world *are* inferior to virtue.

## EXERCISES.

The professor asserted, that a resolute adherence to truth was an indispensable duty. The Pythagoreans believed, that the soul passed from one individual to another. The bishop declared, that virtue was always advantageous. The ancients asserted that virtue was its own reward. He asserted, that it was his opinion, that men always succeeded, when they used precaution and pains. The Stoics believed that all crimes were equal. The doctor declared to his audience, that if virtue suffered some pains, she was amply recompensed by the pleasures which attended her.



## PARTICIPLES.

## RULE XIV.

Participles govern the accusative case in the same manner as the verbs from which they are derived; as, William, *forgetting my admonition*, has repeated the offence.

They are also used as adjectives; as, A *driving* storm; a *bewildered* maiden.

## EXERCISES.

When they saw the chief captain, they left beating of Paul. They were seen entering of the garden. He has been expecting of us some time. The primitive christians abstained from consuming of the dead bodies with fire. I was considering of it, when he entered. He pronounces of them to be gennine. He was sharpening of his knife. We heard them discussing of the affair. He was persuading of them to continue. I left him cooling of the air with sighs. He said; and loosening of his boat, he spread the sail.

## RULE XV.

When the meaning of a participle is limited by the noun, that noun is put in the genitive case; as, *Your uncle's coming* was unexpected: *Your going* will satisfy them: In the latter example, the possessive pronoun is equivalent to a genitive.

## EXERCISES.

How angry we are at any individual entertaining a bad opinion of us. You should have given notice of the pupil leaving the school. You having studied mathematics will be a great recommendation to you. He having learnt the classics, will enable him to become a candidate for the situation. Your father coming was unexpected. His eulogy on king James is a proof of this play being written after the accession of that monarch. There was no danger of the assembly separating before the conclusion of the business. Your mother sending is a satisfaction to me. The maturity of the sago tree is known by the leaves being covered with a delicate white powder.

## RULE XVI.

The present participle preceded by an *article* or a genitive, is elegantly followed by the preposition of; as, These are the rules of grammar, by *the observing* of which, you may avoid mistakes. *His quitting* of the army was unexpected.

## EXERCISES.

He confined all his philosophy to the suffering ills patiently. This order so critically given, occasioned the gaining the battle. By that Roman general's arranging his troops in the form of a wedge, they were able to cut their way through the enemy. Heraldry is the art which teaches the knowledge of those marks of honour, called Coats of Arms; and the method of blazoning them and marshalling them; blazoning signifies the displaying the several emblems and colours of an achievement in proper terms; and by marshalling is understood the joining divers arms in one shield. For his avoiding that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care.

## SYNTAX OF ADVERBS.

## RULE I.

THE adverb is generally placed before an adjective and after a verb ; as, He was *excessively* modest. He acted nobly.

In compound tenses it is placed between the auxiliary and the verb ; as, He was favourably received.

These adverbs generally precede the verb, *never, often, always, sometimes* ; as, *Never* was a man so loved. They *often* are here. I *always* act thus. We *sometimes* go with them.

*There*, as an expletive or introductory, and the interrogative *where*, stand first ; as, *There* were many varieties. *Where* are you ?

## EXERCISES.

*Erroneous Collocations.*

We must not expect to find study agreeable always. We always find them ready when we want them. Instead of looking con-

temptuously down on the crooked in mind or body, we should look up thankfully to God, who hath made us better. Dissertations on the prophecies, which have remarkably been fulfilled. I believe that such deep reasoning could only come from such an extraordinary writer as Junius. He was heard attentively by the whole assembly. If thou art blessed naturally with a good memory, continually exercise it. These rules will clearly be understood, after they have diligently been studied.

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## RULE II.

Adjectives are sometimes improperly substituted for adverbs; as, He speaks correct (for correctly).

## EXERCISES.

1. I scarce know any thing of them. Have you slept comfortable. You play very rude and too noisy. My pen will scarce make a stroke. Get up quick. He speaks very indifferent of their proceedings. It is remarkable fine weather for the season. He is a remarkable fine animal. They are miserable poor. I am exceeding vexed at the occurrence. How swift that bird flies. How fleet the hare runs. How quick the horse goes. I come agreeable to my promise. You know how in-

timate we were acquainted. He must be exceeding sorry for her.

2. What a cold day this is. What a dark cloud is there. We have paid dear for it. I could wish it ascertained as near as may be. You know what a good horse mine is. Sure they were not in earnest. She has acted much wiser than her sister. My purse is near empty. How odd you behave. His conduct shows him to have acted very incautious. How improper he acts. Its history, during the middle ages, previous to the assertion of its independence, abounds in incidents of a romantic character.

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### RULE III.

Adverbs are sometimes improperly used as adjectives ; as, “ Your *now* thoughts,” for Your *present* thoughts.

### EXERCISES.

The above discourse I have often read and reflected on. I have given the above example to exemplify the rule. I hear the far-off curfew sound. The then ministry frequently agitated this question. Seven o'clock will be the soonest time I can possibly come. His often infirmities render him incapable of travelling far at a time. Some of my then hearers pre-

vailed on me to publish these lectures. His after conduct was far from being exemplary. I spoke what seemed agreeably to truth. In that year he erected it into a community of regulars ; since when it has begun to increase in those countries, as a regular order. She arrived safe this morning.

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#### RULE IV.

The adverbs *hence*, *thence*, *whence* should not in general be preceded by a preposition ; as, *From whence* come you ? instead of *Whence* come you ?

#### EXERCISES.

The ancient authors prophesied from hence. From hence it appears that the position is unfounded. This is the leviathan, from whence the wits of our age are said to borrow their weapons. From whence arose this misunderstanding. From whence did he come. From whence does this misfortune proceed ? From thence I have dated his down-fall. From whence do you think it will come ? Where shall I flee ?\* Where are you going ? Come

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The adverbs of rest, *where*, *there*, *here*, are now often used in conversation instead of the corresponding adverbs of motion ; as, He came *here*, instead of he came *hither*.

here! I hope to go there again in a short time. Here they come. There let us go. It is three quarters of a mile from there to the park gate.

---

## RULE V.

Two negatives, though in poetry elegantly forming an affirmative, destroy each other ; as,

“Let me wander, *not* unseen.”

## EXERCISES.

I wont do so no more. You shall never have it no more. I cannot on no account permit it. Nor never again ask me. I cannot nor will not submit to his behaviour. He has no delight in such amusements, nor no taste for the pleasures of a town life. The mansion, notwithstanding its size, did not contain scarcely any habitable room. Some of these descriptions are no where else to be met with, neither in Grecian nor Roman History,

This is no mortal business, nor no sound  
That the earth owns.



## SYNTAX OF PREPOSITIONS.

## RULE I.

PREPOSITIONS govern the accusative case; as, I will send *to him*; Ask *for me*; Go *with us*; They live *in London*.  
*To whom* do you speak?

## EXERCISES.

He is an author who I am much delighted with. Who is he waiting for? Who were you sent to? Between you and I, there is much to be censured in his conduct. I do not refer to ye or to they, but to he who I gave the account to. Ye have the poor always with ye. A verdict was pronounced in favour of they who erected the building.

You cherish feelings too refined  
 For he who mingles with mankind.

---

Now Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,  
 When she exclaim'd 'on Hastings, you and I.'

## RULE II.

The idiom of the language must be attended to in the use of prepositions ; as, A prejudice *against* a thing ; To confide *in* a person. To profit *by* a thing. A resemblance *to* a person. A need *of*. To derogate *from* ; To resolve *on*.\*

## EXERCISES.

1. He is resolved of going to the Persian court. He was eager of recommending it to his fellow-citizens. I find much difficulty of

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* It is proper to say	
A prejudice against a thing	Need
An alteration	An abhorrence
A difficulty	A diminution
Eager	An observance
To confide	To inform
To engage	To accuse
To profit by	To make much
To comply with	These verbs are followed by <i>from</i> : to derogate, to differ, to dissent, to swerve.
A discouragement	
A resemblance	These are followed by <i>on</i> : to bestow, to call, to wait, to depend, to resolve.
A regard	
Agreeable	
Conformable	
Consonant	
To reconcile	
To restore	

doing it. There was a great prejudice of him. They were too eager of the pursuit. I have no confidence of any one that has once deceived me. They were much engaged of making preparations for their departure. How is it that you did not profit of these advantages? It was a discouragement of all our hopes. He has a resemblance of his sister. I have a regard for these people. It is conformable with our previous notions. It is consonant with our common nature. They dissented to our arguments, and accused us with partiality.

2. We are now reconciled with these difficulties. I have need for their services. I have an abhorrence against such nefarious practices. It was a great diminution from his former fame. This was done in observance with my request. I was informed about it. I was accused with the offence. He made much from his advantages. I will not derogate to his fame. We must not differ with you; nor dissent against them, nor swerve out of the right way. You have bestowed your favours to the most deserving persons. There is no need for it. You have a prejudice to my cause. I am resolved of it. He is dependent of them.

## RULE III.

*In* precedes the names of the four Quarters of the world, countries, cities, and large towns ; as, *In* Europe, *In* England, *In* London, *In* Birmingham.

*At* is placed before capitals in distant countries, and before villages and single houses ; as, He lives *at* Paris ; *at* Richmond ; *at* Somerset House.

*To* is used before nouns of place, when they follow verbs and participles of motion ; as, I went *to* London.

*At* is generally used after the neuter verb *to be* ; I shall be *at* Paris.

*Between* applies to two things ; as, *Between* the two ; *among* and *amidst* to more than two ; as, *Among* the three.

*Into* follows verbs of motion ; as, I go *into* the house ; and *in* those denoting rest ; as, I am *in* my room.

## EXERCISES.

They live *at* America. He spent many years *at* India. They remain *at* Europe, till

the next season. We resided many years at Spain. She lives at London. He lives at Birmingham. They purpose residing at Winchester. I am residing in Highgate. We dwell in Hammersmith. They have lodgings in Pentonville. They are going in London. We purpose being in Paris this day week. They are gone in the country. He is gone in the play-ground. Put money in your purse. Put your watch in your pocket. The reptile has gone in its hole. The glass was broken in pieces. This is lately come in fashion. Distribute these between the three.

## SYNTAX OF CONJUNCTIONS.

### RULE I.

COPULATIVE conjunctions connect similar *cases, moods, and tenses*; as, “*She sings and dances well. He came with her and me.*” They also generally connect similar parts of speech, or words of cognate signification; as, “*We are fearfully and wonderfully formed.*” “*They acted cautiously and with moderation:*” i. e. *moderately.*

### EXERCISES.

*Cases.*—He said that George and me were not in fault. He hoped that me and Henry would come. You cannot go so fast as us two. If he and me were to go, we should succeed. He intreated us, my companion and I, to live harmoniously. They and us are going out. He and me are old friends. These letters were directed to him and she. They were sent for me and ye. Them and you are expected to come.

1. *Moods and Tenses.*—If ~~he~~ prefer a virtuous life and is sincere in his professions, he will succeed. Enjoying health and to live in peace are great blessings. To deride the miseries of the unhappy is inhuman; and wanting compassion towards them is unchristian. If it is published and praised, he may then declare himself the author; if it be suppressed, he may then wonder in private. We often overlook the blessings which are in our possession, and are searching after those which are out of our reach. Did you go to him and demanded satisfaction. The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day. He acted friendly and upright in the business.

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#### RULE II.

When the construction requires the connection of different moods and tenses of verbs, the nominative should be repeated; as, I esteem him and I could wish to serve him.

#### EXERCISES.

He lives temperately and should live temperately. I know it and could prove it. The

point was in agitation when I left, but is expected to be decided to day. The amethyst is a gem of a purple colour and was the ninth in order on the high priest's breast-plate. He has done much for him, but perhaps might have done more. They have done their best, and should not be reproached for not doing more. He is much improved and would have accompanied me, had he not been expecting Mr. H. to call upon him. He cheerfully supports his distressed friend and will certainly be commended for it. They have rewarded him liberally and could not with justice do otherwise. The report was current yesterday, and agrees with what we before heard.

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### RULE III.

In the progress from the affirmative to the negative form, or from the negative to the affirmative, the nominative must be repeated ; as, He is rich, but *he* is not respected. He is not rich, but *he* is wise.

When the course of a sentence is diverted by a change of mood or tense, the



nominative should be repeated; as, The ship begins to recede and *it* will soon disappear.

#### EXERCISES.

Though she is high-born, beautiful, and accomplished, yet is mortal, and ought occasionally to be admonished of her condition. They seldom employ themselves usefully, nor are even attentive to our admonitions. They are acquainted, but are not upon very friendly terms. I neither approve the plan, nor expect it will be successful. He may return, but shall not continue here. Virtue is praised by many, and would be desired also, if her worth were really known. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools.

---

#### RULE IV.

The conjunctions *If, though, lest, till unless, whether, that, except*, are joined to an indicative or subjunctive as the sense requires; as, If thou *be* afflicted, repine not; If he *does go*, I will accompany him.

*Lest* and *that* after an imperative, require the subjunctive. Take heed *lest* thou *fall*.

## EXERCISES

*Subjunctive.*—Except he comes, we cannot go on with it. If I was to write, he would not answer my letter. He will not be pardoned unless he repents. If he was to come this evening, it would give us much pleasure. He must not attempt it lest he hurts himself. You must not do it, though he presses you yet more urgently. Whether it was I or they, it makes no difference. Unless he reproves them they will proceed to still greater lengths. Take heed that thou speakest not to Jacob. Love not sleep lest thou comest to poverty. Reprove not a scorner, lest he hates thee. If he is not prosperous, he will not repine. Unless he studies more closely, he will never be learned.

2. *Indicative.*—If in the expression he do but jest, no offence should be taken. Though they be in adversity they do not despond. I wish to know whether he go to-morrow or not. If thou do heartily forgive him, forget the offence. If he do remain quiet, it is because the master is present. If thou do not

pay him, he will sue thee. Whether he go to night or to-morrow it is uncertain. So much she dreaded his tyranny, that the fate of her friend she dare not lament. Though he be in affliction he repines not. Unless he mean what he says, he is doubly faithless. If thou live virtuously, thou art happy. If he think as he speaks, he may be relied on. Unless he deceive me, I think his intentions are good.

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#### RULE V.

A sentence will sometimes elegantly begin with the conjunctive form, as, instead of, *If I were, If thou hadst*, we may say *Were I, Hadst thou, &c.*

“This elegant rose, *had* I shaken it less,

Might have bloom'd with its owner awhile.”

“*Were* there no difference, there would be no choice.”

*Give to the following EXERCISES the  
Conjunctive form.*

If he were to come, we should the more enjoy this rural retirement. If you were to set off to day you would not be in time. If thou hadst been there the business could not have been better settled. If he had done this, he had succeeded. If the limitations on the prerogative had been, in his time, fixed and certain, his integrity had made him regard as sacred the boundaries of the constitution.

---

#### RULE VI.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by it or a preposition expressed or understood; as, "He can write better than I;" that is, "than I can." "He is as deserving as she;" that is, "as she is." "Who is there? I;" that is, "I am there."

## EXERCISES.

He can read better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art wiser than me. My brother is eighteen years older than me. They admire her more than I. No one can be more good tempered than her. My aunt left more money to my sister than I. Who did this? me. He is eight more than me. Thou art a much greater loser by his death than me. We contributed a third more than the Dutch, who were obliged to the same proportion more than us. All of them were older than me. They suffer hourly more than us. King Charles, and more than him, the popish faction were at liberty to form new schemes. The drift of all his sermons was, to prepare the Jews for the reception of a prophet mightier than him, and whose shoes he was not worthy to bear.

2. They were more prosperous than us, but we laboured more than them. He has published much more largely than me. A stone is heavy and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both. It was not the work of so eminent an author, as him to whom it was first imputed. You are not so tall as her, nor am I so tall as him. My father has left more to my brother than I. Whether I be present or no. A greater king

never reigned *than* him. If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do.

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#### RULE VII.

Some grammarians suppose that the words *than* and *but* are sometimes used as prepositions and govern the objective case, but if the ellipsis is supplied, the necessity of wresting these words from their true nature, will be groundless. Thus—"I saw nobody *but* him;" that is, I saw nobody, but *I saw* him. "No person *but* he was present;" *i. e.* "No person was present, but he *was present*."

#### EXERCISES.

I saw no persons *but* they in the garden. None *but* them were present on the occasion. More persons *than* them saw the action. The secret was communicated to more persons *than* he. No one *but* him whom I addressed gave them any assistance. There were more *than* them present. Did you speak to them? I spoke to no one *but* he. *Than* him, I never

saw any one more idle: *Note.*—*Than* requires *whom* after it.—Alfred than who, a greater king never reigned. Beelzebub than who, Satan excepted, none higher sat.

Belial came last, than who, a spirit more lewd  
Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love  
Vice for itself.

#### RULE VIII.

The conjunction *that* after verbs of *doubting, fearing, &c.* is now used instead of *lest* and *but*, as, “I do not doubt *that* they will send.” You feared *that* we should be angry.

#### EXERCISES.

I do not doubt but on his arrival a different arrangement will take place. We were apprehensive lest some misfortune had befallen you. He feared lest you would forsake him. I deny not but he is possessed of merit. We did not know but what they were here. You feared lest we should not come. No one needs doubt, but with tolerable vigour and application, he may acquire enough learning during his residence to carry him through both his examinations.

What man could doubt, but Troy's victorious  
power,  
Should humble Greece.

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These paths and bowers, doubt not but our  
joint hands  
Will keep from wildness.

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## THE INTERJECTION.

THE Syntax of the Interjection is of so limited a nature, that it does not require a distinct and appropriate rule.



## RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES.

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1. Fame, wonder, and applause, is not excited but by external and adventitious circumstances, often distinct and separate from virtue and heroism. Fortitude, diligence, and patience, divested of their show, glides unobserved through the crowd of life, and suffers and acts, without pity and without praise. A thousand miseries makes silent and invisible inroads on mankind, and the heart feels innumerable throbs, which never breaks into complaint. The main of life is composed of small incidents and petty occurrences; of wishes for objects not remote, and grief for disappointments of no fatal consequence; of insect vexations which stings us and flies away, and impertinences which buzzes awhile about us and is heard no more. Vice and virtue is easily distinguished.

2. On board the vessel was several experienced navigators. Much bad grammar are so familiar in our colloquy, so completely established, that the substitution of the correct grammar would shock the ear, and offend as pedantic. The ship, on board of which were a number of the most inveterate enemies of

Columbus, were swallowed up with all its crew. A race of new intellectual powers, and of new national necessities have arisen, which tend to facilitate for every government, the upright application both of laws and treaties, by giving a preceptor in the people. It will be some time before the great mass of communications that heaps our table can be waded through. Music both vocal and instrumental are not neglected, and are made subservient to moral and religious instruction. For wool and flax were often substituted the finest byssus or other silky substances. I thought it was gone out. They were up stairs. They are down stairs.

3. The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to them hours which splendor cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate; them soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throw aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels in privacy to be useless encumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. It is at home that every man must be known by them who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity. The most authentic witnesses of any man's character are them who know him in his own family, and sees him without any restraint or rule of conduct, but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself.

## 142 RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES.

4. The country of the Grisons, the easternmost part of Switzerland, have been, till lately, very little frequented by travellers. His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, are what we are chiefly to admire. His reputation soon spread over all Italy. The greater number have perished. For early next morning the enemy took possession of all difficult avenues. I thought him one of the most disagreeable persons whom I had ever seen. He is one of the greatest writers whom Germany ever produced. After a combat of four hours, the fire, which the exhausted troops could not continue, entirely ceased on both sides. For the dinner was the most unsocial which I had ever partaken. Which of the two was daughter of the duke that here was at the wrestling. Aristotle, in his treatises of Ethics, made virtue to consist in a mean between two extremes, which were alway vices in a greater or less degree.

5. No condition is more hateful or despicable than his who has put himself in the power of his servant; in the power of him, who, perhaps, he has first corrupted by making him subservient to his vices, and whose fidelity he therefore can not enforce by any precepts of honesty or reason. To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue are the great prerogative

of innocence; an exemption granted only to invariable virtue. The most usual support of old age are wealth. The highest panegyric that private virtue can receive, are the praise of servants. One generation are always the scorn and wonder of the other; and the notions of the old and young are like liquors of different gravity and texture, which never can unite. Piety are the only and proper adequate relief of decaying man.

6. O whither am I strayed. I wish you to inform me what number are sold. Mr. T. was at that time a clerk of my father's. It is the disease of modern times, this love of debate. We would beseech him, as he values health, Heaven's primest blessing, not to strain, in immoderate toil, the fine springs of the mind, nor to waste and unsettle the immatured strength of the body. A great number of their soldiers were either killed or taken prisoners. The mind should never be forced. It is like a plant in its natural soil, which will bear well with ungenial frosts and storms, so that it ever and anon enjoys the renewing intervals of brightening sunshine and gentle dews. He accordingly sailed thither and destroyed all their ships; and his men jumping on shore in pursuit of the Persian mariners, who had abandoned their vessel, they soon put them to flight.

7. He will not much invite confidence whose principal maxim is to suspect; nor can the candour and frankness of that man be much esteemed, who spread his arms to human kind, and make every man, without distinction, a denizen of his bosom. We are often, by superficial accomplishments and accidental endearments, induced to love those who we cannot esteem; we are sometimes, by great abilities, and incontestible evidences of virtue, compelled to esteem those who we cannot love. This declaration is so far justified by the knowledge of life, as to damp the hopes of warm and constant friendship between men who their studies have made competitors, and who every favourer and every censurer are hourly inciting against each other.

8. He sometimes contemplated the towering height of the oak, monarch of the hills; and sometimes caught the gentle fragrance of the primrose, eldest daughter of the spring: all his senses was gratified, and all care were banished from his heart. He did not, however, forget where he was travelling, but found a narrow way, bordered with flowers, which appeared to have the same direction with the main road, and was pleased that, by this happy experiment, he had found means to unite pleasure with business, and to gain the reward of diligence without suffering its fa-

tigues. He therefore still continued to walk, for a time, without the least remission of his ardour, except that he was sometimes tempted to stop by the music of the birds, whom the heat had assembled in the shades; and sometimes amused himself with plucking the flowers that covered the banks on either side, or the fruits that hung upon the branches.

9. He paused for a time and began to consider whether it was longer safe to forsake the known and common track. He rose with confidence and tranquillity, after commending his life to the Lord of nature, and pressed on, with his sabre in his hand, for the beasts of the desert was in motion, and on every hand was heard the mingled howls of rage and fear, and ravage and expiration. He wandered through the wild, without knowing where he was going, or whether he was every moment drawing nearer to safety or to destruction. When the repast was over, tell me said the hermit, by what chance thou hast been brought here. Let the errors and follies, the dangers and escapes of this day, sink deep in thy heart.

10. The folly of human wishes and pursuits have always been a standing subject of mirth and declamation, and have been ridi-

culed and lamented from age to age. The gratifications which affluence of wealth, extent of power, and eminence of reputation confers, must be always, by their own nature, confined to a very small number; and the life of the greater part of mankind must be lost in empty wishes and painful comparisons, was not the balm of philosophy shed upon us, and our discontent at the appearance of an unequal distribution, soothed and appeased. The desire of excellence are laudable, but are very frequently ill directed.

11. It is common to consider them who we find infected with an unreasonable regard for trifling accomplishments, as chargeable with all the consequences of their folly, and as the authors of their own unhappiness; but, perhaps, those who we thus scorn or detest, has more claim to tenderness than have been yet allowed them. We see multitudes busy in the pursuit of riches, at the expense of wisdom and of virtue; but we see the rest of mankind approving of their conduct, and inciting of their eagerness, by paying that regard and deference to wealth, which wisdom and virtue only can deserve. The ground was painted with all the variety of spring, and all the choir of nature were singing in the groves. Part of the favourites of Fancy turned immediately to the vale of Idleness, a calm and undisturbed

retirement, from which they could always have Hope in prospect.

12. Of the two classes, the second is so much the most numerous, that it may be considered as comprising the whole body of mankind. Neither one nor the other fall much under the consideration of the moralist. Among the sentiments which almost every man changes as he advances in years, are the expectation of uniformity of character. To imagine that every one who is not completely good is irrecoverably abandoned, is to suppose that all are capable of the same degrees of excellence; it is indeed to exact from all that perfection to which none ever can attain. His great pleasure is to walk among stately trees and lie musing in the heat of noon under its shade. It is possible, that for want of attention we may teach others faults from which we ourselves are free, or by a cowardly desertion of a cause which we ourselves approve of, may pervert those who fix their eyes upon us as a guide. The most certain way to give any man pleasure, is to persuade him that you receive pleasure from him. There are many whose vanity always inclines them to associate with those from who they have no reason to fear mortification. All are at some hour or another fond of companions who they can en-



## 148    RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES.

tertain upon easy terms, and who will relieve them from solitude without condemning them to vigilance and caution. He was well acquainted with the vices and follies of him who he lamented, who had gladdened him with unenvied merriment, and who he could at once enjoy and despise.

13. We met together only to contrive how our approaching fortune should be enjoyed, for in this our conversation always ended, on whatever subject it began. I dreamed every night of escutcheons and white gloves, and inquired every morning whether there was any news of my aunt. It may be observed, perhaps without exception, that none are so industrious to detect wickedness, or so ready to impute them, as those whose crimes are apparent and confessed. Every recession from temerity is an approach towards cowardice, and though it is confessed that bravery, like other virtues, stands between faults on either hand, yet the place of the middle point may always be disputed.

14. Though it be evident that not more than one age or people can deserve the censure of being more averse from learning than any other, yet at all times knowledge must have encountered impediments, and wit been

mortified with contempt or harassed with persecution. Those who God has favoured with superior faculties, and made eminent for quickness of intuition and accuracy of distinctions, will certainly be regarded as culpable in his eyes, for defects and deviations which in souls less enlightened, may be guiltless. The fragrance of the jessamine bower are lost after the enjoyment of a few moments, and the Indian wanders among his native spices without any sense of its exhalations.

THE END.



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